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SOVIET-FRENCH TALKS HELD ON SPACE, DISARMAMENT

LD180836 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Paris September 18 TASS — Soviet-French political consultations have been held at the French Ministry of External Relations on the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space and some other topical issues of the limitation of weapons and of disarmament.

SOLTON PREVIEWS UN AGENDA ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD171807 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] A session of the United Nations General Assembly opens in New York on Tuesday. Our commentator Yuriy Solton has prepared the following item for the occasion. The preliminary agenda of the session consists of about 140 points, all of which are important. But some of the issues have to be solved because the future of every country depends on it. These are the problems linked with preventing nuclear war. The Soviet delegation to the session will concentrate its attention exactly on these issues.

The Soviet Union has advanced many appropriate specific proposals beginning with a draft world treaty on the nonuse of force and ending with a call to prevent the militarization of outer space. The USSR has put forward an initiative to make legal certain norms of conduct in relations among the nuclear states. All the countries should primarily regard the prevention of nuclear war as the main aim of their foreign policies. It's proposed that the nuclear powers, following the example of the Soviet Union, should pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and never use them under any circumstances against nonnuclear countries. Finally, the idea is to press consistently step by step for a reduction of nuclear arms up to their total scrapping.

The Soviet Union has incorporated these basic principles into its foreign policy and will uphold them at the coming session of the U.N. General Assembly. Drawing on the Soviet proposals the United Nations has already adopted a number of important resolutions to lift the threat of nuclear war but practically every such resolution was fiercely opposed by the United States and other NATO countries. The concrete deeds of the U.S. Administration, which intends to break down the established military strategic parity in order by relying on force and even risking a nuclear war to dictate its terms to other nations, promise a confrontation at this coming U.N. General Assembly session, too. It is notable in this context that some commentators in the developing countries regret the fact that there will be sharp polemics between the Soviet Union and the United States again, which will postpone decisions on other issues. These issues will also receive due attention but the question of preventing the nuclear menace is certainly the most important one. The Soviet Union rejects the current foreign policies of the United States because these policies objectively lead to a nuclear clash which will threaten the existence of the entire human civilization.

The Soviet Union is ready to cooperate with the United States and with all other countries in solving the problems of nuclear disarmament along the principle of equality and equal security. However, the Reagan administration does not have such a desire though many speeches about peace are still being made in Washington. It is the duty and paramount task of the United Nations to actively use its prestige, all its opportunities, to eliminate the threat of nuclear self-destruction, to put up insurmountable barriers to the actions of those aggressive forces that would like to determine the destinies of nations.

LEVIN CONTRASTS U.S., SOVIET 'STAR WARS' STANDS

LD172149 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 17 Sep 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Charikov: commentary by commentator Viktor Levin]

[Text] I would like to touch on the question as to why the problem of preventing the militarization of space has now come to be of paramount importance. The process of the arms race leads to the accumulation of a great amount of weapons and creates a threat to peace. This is an axiom. It is also very clear that in order to consolidate peace it is necessary to stop the wheel of military preparations and then set about achieving disarmament. There is no doubt that the approach to disarmament should be pursued in all directions, and that it is necessary to limit and subsequently reduce both nuclear and conventional armaments.

Through the fault of the United States, the talks on limiting strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons were broken off. The Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe have already been marking time for over 10 years. Now -- and the Soviet Union has drawn the whole world's attention to this -- the danger is arising that the very prospects for arms limitations and reductions in general could be undermined as a result of the arms race going into space.

Until recently, the so-called star wars figured only in fiction. Now the present American Administration has put them on the agenda of practical politics. President Reagan calls preparations for star wars a policy of prudence and common sense. The first billion dollars has already been allocated to develop space weapons, and, thus, a new channel of the arms race is opening, this time in space. The U.S. aim is clear. It is striving to achieve military superiority. This is not the first time that the United States has tried to make it possible to gain a position of strength vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Nothing has come of this or will come of it, but our country's principled position consists in making the point that there must not be competition to build up new mountains of weapons. Rather, matters must be moved towards disarmament and the consolidation of peace. If the arms race spills over into space, talks on limiting other types of weapons will not only be hampered, but will simply lose their practical sense. After all, any reasonable agreement is possible only when based on the principle of the equality and equal security of the sides. There cannot be security if there is a threat from space, even if events on earth develop ideally.

This is why the Soviet Union believes it essential to reach agreement on averting the militarization of space now, before it is too late. The Soviet Union's declaration of 29 June emphasizes that as the leading powers in the sphere of space assimilation, the USSR and the United States are called upon to do all that is incumbent on them to ensure a peaceful space for humanity and set an example to other states in solving this universal task and laying the basis for multilateral agreements on this. At this time, when the militarization of space has not yet started, it is immeasurably easier to solve this problem than will be the case if it is not successfully averted. It is essential that a permanent ban be put on the use of force in space, from space towards earth, and from earth against space installations.

Active support for the Soviet proposal from many countries and the broadest circles of the world public forced the United States to drop its previous negative approach to the very idea of talks on averting the militarization of space. If previously the United States did not even want to hear about these talks, now it is verbally supporting them, although as regards practice, it is striving in every way to avoid talks on the real issues. Washington is [word indistinct] and maneuvering, and one would think that if the world community unambiguously came out in favor of effective measures to avert the militarization of space, possibilities for such maneuvering could be sharply reduced. The order of the day is to close all channels to space militarization, without exception. It is an urgent and important issue, and the Soviet Union is unstinting in its efforts to achieve a solution.

U.S. Mentality Criticized

LD171851 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Observer Yuriy Reshetnikov commentary]

[Text] An American astronomer charged last week that President Reagan's space defense project could lead to a dangerous arms race in space. Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Carl Sagan, director of the Cornell University laboratory for planetary studies, said that instead of spending billions on star war defenses in space the United States should step up its cooperation in space exploration with the Soviet Union. Our observer Yuriy Reshetnikov has prepared this commentary on the subject: According to the American astronomer, cooperation in space would give a dramati new feeling of hope that these two nations might be engaged in something that would benefit the human species. Carl Sagan suggested that the year 1992 might have particular symbolic value for both nations to begin a joint expedition to Mars because it is both the 500th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America and the 75th anniversary of the socialist revolution in this country. To all appearances cooperation in space with the Soviet Union is not the kind of thing that Washington is planning in the foreseeable future, not with the massive military build-up programs currently underway in the United States. This year alone the Pentagon is expected to spend close to $10 billion on military space programs, and by the end of the '80s the military space budget is to grow still further, reaching in real terms as high as $20 billion annually.

U.S. military and political leaders regard scientific and technological superiority in the military use of outer space as a top priority objective. As one Pentagon official described it, space is currently regarded as the ultimate high ground in future warfare. Whoever has the capability to control and dominate space, the official said, will likewise possess the capability to exert control on the surface of the earth, and this phrase coming from one of the top military men accurately reflects Washington's current mentality with regard to space. It is therefore hardly surprising that the United States Administration is in no mood to engage in serious and constructive negotiations with the Soviet Union to prevent militarization of outer space. Last summer this country suggeste talks on this issue with the aim of banning all types of military technology from space. As the first step to facilitate such talks, it was suggested that both countries should announce a moratorium on testing and deployment of all these space flight systems. An agreement to this effect not only would prevent an arms race in space but in fact would facilitate the issue of limiting and reducing other types of strategic arms. There is an important distinction here on this point, however, that must be mentioned. The Soviet Union suggested holding talks to prevent an arms race in space. The complexity of this issue is such that any talks on the subject cannot possibly be lumped together with the other issues of arms control. To do so, as suggested by the American side, woul be throwing a monkey wrench into the negotiating process and throwing such talks off balance.

What would be the purpose of such talks? As Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko recently pointed out, talks are needed not for the sake of talks, but to reach agreement that would effectively prevent the race in space weaponry. Unfortunately, such an agreement is not yet in sight nor can we expect an early agreement on cooperation in space along the lines suggested by American astronomer Carl Sagan. With the current attitudes in Washington, his suggestion for a dramatic new feeling of hope in space is most likely to fall on deaf ears.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM171438 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov "International Review"]

[Text] The past week has been packed with events that have shown very convincingly the diametrically opposite approaches to the development of international relations on the part of the two state and social systems that exist in our world.

Strength Lies in Loyalty to Leninism

The 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, the 40th anniversary of People's Poland which preceded that glorious date, the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, and the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising have eloquently reminded the whole world of how the socialist states, created by the peoples of Eastern Europe, have grown and strengthened.

The celebrations in honor of these glorious anniversaries, in which party and government delegations of the USSR and the other fraternal countries took part, demonstrated the socialist community's unity and cohesion and the remarkable successes of its free peoples in economic and social development. The community countries successfully resolve problems that the capitalist countries have not been able and never will be able to resolve.

An example of this is Bulgaria, which, in 40 years, has been transformed from a backward country, dependent on the capitalist powers into an independent, leading, dynamically developing state. Its industrial output has increased 84-fold compared with 1939; average annual grain production is in excess of 1 ton per capita; national per capita income has increased 9-fold.

Overall, the countries belonging to the socialist community have doubled the volume of their industrial output in just the last 15 years, while the capitalist countries have increased theirs by only just over one-third.

Of course, difficulties, sometimes considerable ones, have been and are encountered on the path of building developed socialism, after all, we are all marching through virgin lands. But these difficulties are overcome through joint efforts, and the fraternal countries advance confidently toward increasingly high levels of economic and social maturity.

"Socialism," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, speaking in the Kremlin on 14 June, "Demonstrates in practice that it is a society of true equality and progress, of steady economic upsurge, a society where the interests of the working class and working people come first."

What is the secret of these impressive successes, which even our enemies must recognize? The decisive guarantee of the socialist countries' successful development has been, is and will remain their Communist Parties' loyalty to Marxist-Leninist teaching and the ability to apply it in practice.

Bitter disappointment awaits the rabid imperialists, who try again and again to find cracks of some kind in our fraternal community and to use the so-called "differentiated" approach to the socialist countries, which is currently fashionable in the West, to undermine their unity and solidarity.

One more important event demonstrating the strength and greatness of Leninist ideas took place this week. In Addis Ababa, the capital of an ancient African country whose people, having thrown off the yoke of the monarchy 10 years ago, are building a new life, the constituent congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia was held. The program and charter adopted at the congress are based on Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation in the country and are aimed at the socialist restructuring of society.

This event confirms the historically law-governed nature of the development of society today, the peoples will not tolerate oppression by capitalism and colonialism. They seek the paths to freedom and steered by the compass of Marxism-Leninism, they find those paths.

Obstruction in Response to Businesslike Proposals

Meanwhile, across the ocean, under cover of peace-loving, reassuring words intended for the voters' ears, the race for increasingly powerful nuclear arms is being stepped up. And the Pentagon makes no secret of the fact that they are intended for use as first-strike weapons in the event of a conflict with the socialist countries.

As recently as last Tuesday, President R. Reagan, interrupting his election appearances, held a series of meetings with Republican leaders in congress. Why? He asked them to seek immediate approval of a record military budget of around $300 billion for the fiscal year beginning 1 October.

Many cables are currently coming in from the news agencies in Stockholm, where the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building measures and Disarmament in Europe resumed work last Tuesday. Attention is also focused on New York, where the 39th UN General Assembly session opens the day after tomorrow.

Both in Stockholm and in New York the socialist countries' delegations are continuing the stubborn struggle for the implementation of their peace initiatives aimed at ending the arms race. This is a difficult struggle: At literally every international conference, the present U.S. Administration, and the NATO allies that go along with it, engage in real obstructionism, hampering the adoption of constructive proposals put forward not only by the socialist countries, but also by neutral and nonaligned countries.

Here is an example: The U.S. President stated at an 11 September press conference: "It is one of my priority tasks to seek ways of lowering the level of armaments and improving our working relationship with the Soviet Union." But on the very same day he published a statement from which it is clear that the United States intends to continue to block the attainment of progress at the Stockholm conference. Basically, Washington has ejected the USSR's large-scale proposals put forward at that conference for strengthening confidence. It has been announced that the American delegation to Stockholm will continue to uphold the U.S. and NATO claims envisaging the legalization of their espionage activity against our territory, claims they know to be unacceptable.

These two White House statements, diametrically opposite in meaning but made on the same day, speak for themselves. After the United States torpedoed the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and strategic nuclear arms (by pushing its own first-strike missiles into the FRG, Britain, and Italy) and wrecked the talks on ending nuclear tests, on demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, and many others, Washington is now going on about the need for dialogue from morning till night. But the Achilles' heel of this propaganda is its total divergence from deeds, from a truly constructive approach to the problems that exist.

Smoke Screen

Washington is currently making a particularly large number of misleading statements in connection with the supposed U.S. desire and the USSR's supposed reluctance to commence a dialogue "on space." U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has made his latest contribution to this unseemly game. Talking with journalists on a television program this week, he stated that the United States is doing "everything possible" as regards making relations with the USSR "constructive" and, moreover, that "under President Reagan's administration much has been achieved in the sphere of our relations with the Soviet Union."

The correspondents who were talking with Shultz were frankly taken aback by such a stunning statement, which has nothing in common with reality. THE NEW YORK TIMES representative blurted out: "As regards the specific problem of disarmament talks... important talks on this topic were stopped (it would have been more accurate to say: wrecked by the American side! -- Yu. Zh.). But at the end of June, the Russians proposed starting talks on antisatellite weapons. In particular, they called for a moratorium on our tests of antisatellite weapons. Could this not be considered a good idea for the sake of initiating talks of some kind?"

Once again the secretary of state, as if it was nothing unusual, made a statement of astonishing insinerity and -- even more -- improbability: "We replied affirmatively (?!) to the Soviet Union's request and proposed holding a meeting in Vienna to discuss the militarization (!) of space, as they called it. We are prepared to do this, and we believe that the military use of space... constitutes the greatest threat.... We are prepared to meet with the Soviet Union in Vienna or elsewhere with or without an agenda agreed beforehand, and to discuss the problems of space, including questions of a moratorium on tests, but not to do that before we hold these meetings."

That is the striking smoke screen that G. Shultz erected in an attempt to conceal the real, absolutely negative U.S. stance. He was clever enough to include several pieces of misinformation in one brief answer.

First, the USSR did not request talks, but proposed them, rightly believing that a ban on the use of space for military purposes would accord with the interests of all mankind.

Second, the USSR proposed these talks not in order to "discuss the militarization of space," but in order to reach agreement to prevent its militarization. It was the United States, in its reply, that proposed discussing the problems of militarization, so that we, by agreeing to this, would in effect thereby give our blessing to the monstrous American project to turn space into a theater of military operations.

Third, the USSR did not proposed discussing "questions of a mortorium on tests," but proposed establishing a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space assault systems simultaneously with the start of talks.

And, last, elementary decency bids us mention what the American Administration conceals from public opinion, namely, the fact that the USSR has already unilaterally announced its own moratorium. And that is a very important fact. Any American with any sense at all, on learning this, would ask himself: If the USSR is not creating its own space weapons, why is the Pentagon in such a hurry to refuse a moratorium? After all, there is no Soviet threat to America from space!

But the point is precisely that it is not the Soviet Union, but the U.S. Administration that is a hurry to create a threat from space to earth. And this threat is directed not only against us, but against any country that Washington may want to intimidate, its own allies included.

People in Western Europe realize this, especially in France, where the ruling circles are becoming more and more clearly aware of the threat inherent in the American plan. But the Pentagon and the U.S. military-industrial complex stubbornly continue to fulfill their dangerous plans. They are clearly intoxicated by their illusory hopes that the USSR will prove incapable of responding as necessary to the creation of American space weapons, and that the United States will then be able to at last achieve military superiority.

No wonder sensible Americans are beginning to be alarmed. This alarm was recently expressed in THE NEW YORK TIMES by John Anderson, member of the House of Representatives from Illinois. "What will the Russians' probable answer be?" he asks, and answers: "As has happened before -- after the creation of virtually all major new weapons systems by the United States -- the Russians will soon respond with the same."

He recalls some of the precedents: That is what happened in the late sixties, when the United States started testing MIRVed warheads, believing that American technology is "far ahead of the Russians" and that "its further improvement" would secure for the United States "superiority over Soviet nuclear weapons." At that time, 105 members of House of Representatives came out against the plan. They were not heeded, and soon the USSR created its own warheads of the same type, and the Pentagon's dream of military superiority crumbled.

It was the same, John Anderson notes, with cruise missiles and other, increasingly complex and costly arms systems. And he asks bitterly: "Do we want to learn the lessons of history, or will we repeat our past mistakes?" For me, the answer to this question is clear: the U.S. Administration sticks stubbornly to repeating its past mistakes, and this leads to the increasing exacerbation of international tension, fraught with highly dangerous consequences.

So now it is all the more important for all peace-loving forces to once more step up the struggle against the threat of the transformation of space into a battlefield. It is time to understand that the nature of the American plan is not only to take war into near-earth space, but also to keep the entire globe in their sights from space. And this is not science fiction, it is the practical calculations of the military space command that the Pentagon has already created.

For a Peaceful Space!

At the beginning of this week, a working meeting of American, Soviet, and French cosmonauts was held in Paris, at which they raised their voices in the call for space to remain an arena of peaceful exploration for the Columbuses of the universe.

Yuriy Gagarin, the pioneer of space, did not pave the way to the stars, the joint Soviet-American Soyuz-Apollo flight did not take place, the French, Indian, and other researchers did not fly beyond the clouds together with Soviet cosmonauts, just so that the Pentagon's "boys" from the highways of imperialist piracy could follow in their footsteps brandishing nuclear bludgeons.

The cosmonauts' initiative will doubtless meet with the active support of all the world's sensible people. Space can and must remain a field of peaceful cooperation among states and peoples. And there can be no doubt that the peoples' struggle to prevent its militarization will in the near future develop everywhere on the widest scale.

MATERIALS CONCERNING START OF 39TH UN SESSION

Gromyko Delegation Departs

LD180715 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who heads the USSR delegation to the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly, left Moscow for New York on 18 September.

At the airport, he was seen off by Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and by other officials.

PRAVDA Editorial Article

PM180911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Editorial article: "Times That Demand Realism and Responsibility: The 39th UN General Assembly Session Opens Today"]

[Text] The main task of the upcoming session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, of which 158 states are members, is determined by the fact that it is now more important than ever before to focus the attention and efforts of the international community on the prevention of nuclear war, on which the resolution of the other problems facing mankind depends.

In the dangerously complicated international situation in which the session will assemble, one must not turn a blind eye to where the threat to peace comes from: That would be tantamount to encouraging its further growth. The political principles and -- most important -- practical actions of those who determine the U.S. foreign policy course leave no doubt as to the main reason for the intensification of the threat of nuclear war.

The U.S. ruling circles, whipping up the arms race on earth, intend to extend it to space as well. Pursuing a position of strength policy, they consider any action permissible and even moral for them, up to and including the overthrow of legitimate governments, the use of the means and methods of terrorism in state policy, and the waging of undeclared wars. Seeking to free its hands for the implementation of its militarist course, Washington exploded the Geneva talks and disorganized the entire process of talks on disarmament problems. It does not shrink from gross pressure and blackmail in relation to the United Nations and other international organizations.

The upcoming session could help to define the concrete routes along which we should advance toward the constructive resolution of the tasks of strengthening universal security, above all eliminating the threat of war and limiting and reducing nuclear and other arms. This is indicated by the preliminary agenda for the session, which includes 140 items and was formulated largely as a result of proposals submitted to the United Nations by the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries, and other peace-loving states in previous years.

Joint actions by peace-loving countries are particularly necessary in the examination of nearly 30 items on the agenda connected with the problems of preventing nuclear war and of arms limitation. It is the attitude toward these problems that marks the watershed between the policy of realism and responsibility on the one hand, and on the other the adventurist course of imperialist forces, which seek to achieve military superiority by whipping up the arms race.

It is therefore extremely important that the consideration of these problems lead to the elaboration of recommendations prompting all states possessing nuclear weapons to reach agreement -- as the USSR has proposed -- that their relations be subject to certain norms arising from the need to avoid a nuclear clash. Such decisions would develop and give concrete form to the appeal of the First UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament for the elaboration of a code of peaceful relations between states, including the prevention of the use of nuclear weapons or the threat of their use.

Mankind's deliverance from the nuclear threat would be promoted to a decisive degree by the adoption of a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons by the other nuclear powers, following the Soviet Union's example and in accordance with the will of the vast majority of UN member-states. The proposals of a number of peace-loving countries that these pledges be enshrined in a document of an international-legal nature are also worthy of consideration at the UN forum.

It is necessary to give new impetus to the idea of a nuclear arms freeze in order to translate UN recommendations into the language of practical accords. In this connection, let us recall the recent appeal of the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden, centering on the call for a freeze on nuclear arsenals, which is stubbornly opposed by the United States and its closest allies.

The increase in UN efforts to overcome sabotage by the champions of the arms race regarding the implementation of the organization's other important decisions would accord with the peoples' vital interests. These decisions include those aimed at ending all nuclear weapons tests and banning such varieties of nuclear weapons as the neutron bomb. There is also the question of the need to commence talks on a program for nuclear disarmament by stages and of ensuring reliable guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states and creating nuclear-weapon-free zones in various parts of the world.

In view of the danger of war that might threaten mankind from space, particular topicality is attached to efforts to achieve the goal proclaimed by the United Nations of using that boundless expanse exclusively for man's benefit. At the 38th General Assembly Session, 147 states voted for a resolution reaffirming that goal and outlining ways of achieving it. Only the United States came out against it.

Washington also gave a negative answer to the constructive initiative put forward by the Soviet Union recently: to embark on concrete talks on preventing the militarization of outer space. The approach proposed by our country, whereby a whole class of armaments, space assault systems, would be banned and eliminated, is in the mainstream of UN decisions. It is aimed at firmly closing all channels for the militarization of space.

Authoritative UN action in favor of banning chemical weapons is also required. This is also the more necessary in view of the fact that the United States, which has embarked on a program of chemical rearmament and has set about developing new means of waging chemical warfare, is blocking talks on this issue at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. The Soviet Union believes that United Nations could have a weighty say in favor of talks aimed at limiting naval activity and naval armaments.

In accordance with UN aims and principles, the settlement of conflict and crisis situations should be achieved only by peaceful means, with full consideration for the interests of those directly concerned, excluding tyranny and terrorism elevated to the status of state policy. In this connection, the implementation of the Declaration on Strengthening International Security, adopted by the General Assembly in 1970 on the USSR's initiative, and of the UN decision in favor of concluding a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, is increasingly urgent.

The Soviet Union's recently published proposals on a Near East settlement, greeted positively by Arab countries and many other countries, will undoubtedly promote constructive examination at the session, of various aspects of the explosive situation persisting in the Near East through the fault of Israel and the United States. These proposals point to effective principles and practical paths for the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the region. In particular, it is proposed that an international conference be convened with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, which the United Nations has repeatedly advocated.

All who adhere to the lofty aims and principles of the United Nations must raise their voices in protest against such gross violations of those principles as the aggressive U.S. actions in Central America and the Caribbean, first and foremost against Cuba, Nicaragua, and the people of El Salvador. The UN member cannot tolerate the occupation of Grenada, especially as some people in Washington would evidently like to arrogate to themselves the right to pursue "gunboat diplomacy" against other independent states and bring out the big guns against them, as was the case in Lebanon. Unlike this policy that flouts international law, the proposals on Cuba and Nicaragua are fully in accordance with UN aims, as is the main thrust of the efforts of the so-called "Contadora Group" for a political solution to Central America's problems.

Realism and responsibility also require that the session's decisions help to end the senseless war between Iran and Iraq, to overcome the present difficulties in settling the Cyprus problem, and to normalize the situation in Southeast and west Asia, which is further complicated by attempts to use the UN platform for interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and Kampuchea and by the presence of the Pol Pot clique within the walls of the organization.

The cause of strengthening peace is inseparable from the final elimination of seats of colonial oppression. At the coming session, states must loudly reaffirm UN support for the peoples' national liberation movements and state that no neocolonialist maneuvers organized by Washington or publicity trips by South African racists to Western capitals can lift the UN resolutions that demand the elimination of the ignominous apartheid system, an end to South Africa's aggressive actions against the independent African states, and the immediate liberation of Namibia.

The United Nations cannot ignore U.S. attempts to dismember and effectively annex Micronesia, turning that UN trust territory into a new military-strategic bridgehead for itself.

The lessening of the threat of war is a necessary condition toward resolving urgent questions of states' economic and social development, questions that will occupy a prominent place in the session's debates. The real program of action put forward by the Moscow economic summit conference of the CEMA countries for improving international economic relations, in which most of the UN member-states have an interest, will undoubtedly help to give these debates a constructive thrust. The program elaborated in Moscow showed once again that socialism is the natural ally of all who fight for the elimination of discrimination and the exclusion of exploitation from international economic relations and against the use of economic levers as means of political pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The peoples' interests require that the session resolutely condemn the gross, mass violations of human rights by the Israeli aggressors, the South African racists, and the dictatorial regimes in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Chile that are backed by American bayanets; violations that have intensified as a result of the increase in the general aggressiveness and reactionary nature of imperialism's policy. The patronage that American diplomacy invariably accords to these terrorist regimes in the United Nations clearly shows that Washington's preaching of democratic values is worth.

The Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries are approaching the UN General Assembly session with large-scale proposals on preventing nuclear war and creating an atmosphere of trust between states. They are ready to do everything necessary to fill decisions on today's burning problems with substantial content.

The peoples of the world expect from their countries' governments a responsible policy in accordance with the realities of the nuclear age. This must be said out loud by the United Nations, said in such a way that it is heard by those who are pushing the world toward the abyss with their adventurist actions. This would meet the aspirations of people on all continents, who rightly demand that all states participate in joint efforts whereby the development of international events can and must be turned in a healty direction.

USSR Delegate Comments

LD172023 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The 39th session of the UN General Assembly opens tomorrow in New York. Our correspondent met Comrade Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the UN:

[Begin Troyanovskiy recording] First and foremost, it must be said that the session is taking place in a situation of growing tension in the world and an increase in the threat of nuclear war. One can even say, speaking figuratively, that the situation in the world is near boiling point [tochka kipeniya].

The reasons for this are more or less clear: It is the adventuristic course of the United States and its closest NATO allies who are striving to achieve predominance in the military sphere and in the world in general. Understandably, all this creates and brings forth storm clouds on the horizon, and not only on the horizon but also above our heads. Apart from this, it should be said that the course being carrying out by U.S. imperialism is dangerous not only for the Soviet Union, but it is also dangerous for the widest circle of countries, because if there is a nuclear war it will effect virtually all states and will have fatal consequences for everyone. Secondly, while brandishing the flag of struggle against socialism, the United States is also trying to take other states in hand. All this, of course, creates a difficult situation.

At the same time, the Soviet delegation is going to this session with a substantial portfolio. It will be set out by Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko. This substantial portfolio is the peace-loving course of Soviet foreign policy. It is those initiatives put forward by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. So it seems to me that all the grounds are there to suppose that the results of the session will, on the whole, be positive.

Of course, it would be naive to reckon that the session can change the climate in the world by waving a magic wand, so to speak. It is not so simple. However, there is no doubt that the results and the decisions of the session will influence public opinion in some way and influence the policies of states to some degree. Otherwise, the United States would not be so infuriated by the fact that the atmosphere at the UN is unfavorable for it. You can be sure that the Soviet delegation will conduct with dignity at the session the line on strengthening peace and easing international tension, the line on exposing the adventuristic course of the present U.S. Administration. [end recording]

Zholkver on USSR Stance

LD172314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] The 39th session of the UN General Assembly opens tomorrow in New York. A latest news commentary. At the microphone is our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver:

About 140 various matters have been included in the session's provisional agenda; it is quite obvious, however, that the most important place in the work of the highest forum of the world community will be taken by the problem of averting nuclear war. The Soviet Union is doing all it can to remove this threat to the very existence of the human race. Two years ago, at a special session of the United Nations, our country took the truly historic step of unilaterally undertaking a solemn obligation not to use nuclear weapons first. Let me add that on the eve of the current session of the General Assembly, the Soviet Union has put forward another highly important initiative: The proposal for a ban on the militarization of space.

That position reflects the Soviet Union's consistent line regarding the United Nations. You will remember that our country was one of the founders of that international organization. During the war years, the USSR was the first country to urge that the states should be united on new, truly peace-loving principles. In the fall of 1943, when the flames of war were still raging in our country, the Moscow conference of the anti-Hitlerite coalition adopted, at the instigation of the USSR, a special declaration proclaiming the need to form an international organization to maintain peace and security. At the Yalta conference in February 1945 the final decision was taken to establish the United Nations. When its charter was being discussed, it was our country that insisted that its first article should include the statement that the peaceful settlement of international disputes must be accomplished in accordance with the principles of justice and international law; and that relations among states must develop on the basis of equal rights, self-determination of the peoples and respect for human rights.

The Soviet Union has been following these principles throughout the history of the United Nations, which spans almost 40 years. But what position do the imperialist powers, above all the United States, which, by the way, was also among the founders of the United Nations, occupy in that international organization? Inside the United Nations, as well as beyond its walls, they attempt to speak from a position of strength. Suffice it to recall the increasingly frequent American vetoes during discussion, both of the problems of disarmament, and of the situation in the trouble-spots of the world, notably in the Near East. Yet, however much the United States may flex its military muscles, it will not succeed in changing the world.

As for our country, as was confirmed in Comrade Chernenko's replies to questions from PRAVDA, which have been circulated at the United Nations as an official document of the forthcoming General Assembly session, we are ready for dialogue, for honest and serious talks aimed at finding agreements in which the security interests of all countries and peoples would be taken into account.

NATO AUTUMN FORGE EXERCISES TERMED 'SPECTACLE'

LD172126 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The traditional autumn maneuvers code-named "Autumn Forge-84," which are currently being held in the FRG by the Pentagon and NATO brasshats, are a militaristic spectacle on an unprecedented scale. A total of 350,000 officers and men are involved in them. The maneuvers are being held in direct proximity of the socialist states' borders.

TRUD NOTES COSMONAUT-ASTRONAUT MEETING

PM131427 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Sep 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Cosmonauts' Dialogue"]

[Text] Paris, 11 Sep -- A working meeting of cosmonauts from three countries, the USSR, the United States, and France, was held near Paris 7 through 9 September 1984. Participating in the meeting on the Soviet side were A.A. Leonov (Voskhod-2 and Soyuz-Apollo), O.G. Makarov (Soyuz-12, Soyuz-27, Soyuz T-3), and Yu.V. Romanenko (Soyuz-26, Soyuz-38); on the American side -- R. Schweickart (Apollo 9), E. Mitchell (Apollo 14), and D. Eisele (Apollo 7); on the French side -- J.-L Chretien. Several years of preparation preceded their common desire for regular contacts among those who are united by experience of spaceflight.

Feeling concern for mankind's future and conscious of the need for cooperation, the participants in the meeting expressed the desire to use their unique experience to promote space exploration and the use of space technology for the good of all people.

By virtue of the special nature of their experience, space explorers are aware of the need for international cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of space in order to help resolve very important scientific, technical, and humanitarian problems.

Proceeding from this, a decision was adopted at the working meeting to set up an organization of spaceflight participants. This organization has the aim of studying the potential and promoting the constructive use of space to improve living conditions on earth, and to formulate positive prospects for future generations; promoting the establishment of broad contacts among people who have been in space; seeking opportunities for cooperation, and airing questions of general interest.

SOVIET SEAMEN RESCUE AMERICANS IN BERING SEA AREA

LD170126 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Soviet seamen have rescued four fishermen from the United States whose vessel capsized in the Bering Sea. The fishermen were taken aboard a Soviet trawler.

Meanwhile, another Soviet ship, a transport, has rescued an American woman south of that area of the Pacific. She's Ann Porch, who had been flying a single-seat airplane. When taking leave of her rescuers, she said she had found them solicitous and cultured persons, not at all like they are shown on American television.

SAPOV VIEWS U.S. MILITARY SATELLITE SYSTEMS

PM171531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Engineer G. Sapov: "Olive Branch and Space Arrows; Washington Is Preparing for 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] The eagle on the American coat of arms holding an olive branch and arrows in its talons assumes a totally different symbolism in the space age. Actually, it is not matter of symbols...

The desire to dictate its will to the world's peoples by ruling space is exciting the present U.S. Administration and prompting new adventures which determine the essence of the United States' dangerous policy with regard to space. The unprecedented growth of appropriations for the creation of military satellite systems, which has reached $14 billion this year, is evidence of the sinister plans to militarize space. In the past 3 years alone, deliveries from the Hughes Aircraft Corporation, the main producer of communications, navigation, and reconnaissance satellites, have increased 150 percent. Large-scale buildups in the military budget are also envisaged in the long-term program under which the Reagan administration intends to allocate nearly $2 trillion to the Pentagon in 1983-1987.

It emerges from items in the magazine SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS that the Pentagon has taken over the Space Shuttle project and the TDRSS multiple purpose satellite used as part of the command and measurement [komandno-izmeritelnyy] system and for relaying data from dozens of U.S. spy satellites with which near-earth space has been inundated. There is also a military stamp on the 12-ton Big Bird satellite equipped with a telescope for reconnaissance from an altitude of 160 km. The Pentagon arsenal contains (KN-9) and (KN-11) radio and photographic reconnaissance satellites equipped with high-resolution cameras for photographing strategic military installations, the NOSS naval reconnaissance satellites, and others.

The President's national security aide formulated modern U.S. military strategy thus: "We must rely on a foundation of force and use U.S. military power to achieve specific political goals, including those of a global nature." On the basis of this concept, the Pentagon has defined the tasks that military space facilities are designed to resolve. They include the organization of global communications and control systems, the gathering and relaying of data for ABM facilities, navigation, including the targeting of strategic missiles, and meteorology, that is, everything necessary for backing up combat operations by the so-called strategic "Triad" in any part of the world. To implement these designs, a number of global space communications systems have been created in the United States: Fltsatcom, Satcom-III, DSCS-II and DSCS-III, and SDS.

The development of military satellite communications systems has been under way in the United States for a long time. Back in 1965, the aircraft carrier Midway and others were equipped with terminals for interaction with Syncom-II and Syncom-III satellites.

In 1967, the principles for linking naval ships with P-2B patrol aircraft were worked out via the experimental LES-5 satellite, and in 1979, the Fltsatcom network of tactical global communications between the Navy, Air Force, and other subdivisions of the U.S. Defense Department was introduced. It is this system which now backs up the U.S. Navy's "long-distance presence" in various parts of the world ocean.

In the early eighties, the Reagan administration set about developing its so-called "new military strategy," a strategy of direct confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union on a global and regional scale. Here the main gamble is by no means on defense, but on preparation for a protracted nuclear war. To provide centralized leadership of the U.S. Armed Forces groupings deployed throughout the world (over 1,500 military bases on the territory of 32 states) under the conditions of the use of nuclear weapons on earth and in space, in 1983 the United States embarked on the development of the new DSCS-III strategic and tactical communications system, because Fltsatcom, U.S. military experts asserted, no longer corresponded to the requirements of resistance to jamming, security, and protection against electromagnet imulses and other destructive factors of a nuclear blast.

The DSCS-III satellite communications network operates in the centimer and decimeter wavebands and is designed to relay data by the methods of noise-type signals between ground-based mobile and stationary stations and terminals on aircraft and ships. The system's retransmitter, the foreign press writes, has fallout protection and is tested at underground nuclear testing grounds before being put into orbit.

Since the middle of this year the new (LISAT) system consisting of four wide-bodied SYNCOM-IV satellites for tactical communications between Pentagon operational subunits like the "Rapid Deployment Forces" and naval ships has been introduced in addition to existing systems.

The "star wars" scenarios assign by no means the least role to laser systems for various purposes. They are powerful chemical lasers with focusing, guidance, and tracking systems (the Alpha, Lode and Talon Gold programs) installed on special "killer satellites." Antimissile systems are being developed on the basis of a gigantic ground-based laser comined with enormous orbiting mirrors beaming its emission onto the missiles. Other similar developments are also under way. But so far, low-power lasers are being used on intersatellite lines to transmit information and to enhance the survival rate of military space systems through the use of cross talk between installations.

Foreign observers draw attention to research into the creation of a laser communications apparatus between aircraft and satellite and satellite and submarine. It is reported that experimental communications sessions have been conducted using a Dolphin submarine and a Sabreliner T-39 aircraft carrying a laser transmitting device ensuring emission in the blue-green range of the spectrum, which can penetrate to great depths. This work is being spurred on, taking into account the fact that a considerable proportion of U.S. strategic nuclear munitions are deployed on submarine missile-carriers.

The idea of creating an ABM shield under whose cover it would be possible to carry out a nuclear first strike with impunity arose recently. Back in February 1955, a contract was signed with Bell Telephone laboratories to develop the Nike-Zeus ABM system. At the end of the seventies, the (DSP) global early-warning network for strategic missile launches on the basis of geostationary satellites and NORAD -- the North American underground air-defense complex -- was installed in Colorado. With the transfer of the arms race to space, a hurried modernization of this center began aimed at ensuring reception of information from the GEODS system of optical surveillance of the situation in space.

The incessant desire to shoot down Soviet satellites arose in among the U.S. militarists right from the very start of the space era. We recall that back in 1957, Congress allocated appropriations for a program to study the potential of an interceptor-satellite (Program 706). Later other schemes arose. These covered weapons using guided energy, heavy antisatellites along guided missile lines with high kinetic energy destroying their targets upon impact, antimissiles, and so forth. The "High Frontiers" program alone proposes putting into orbit 485 (!) satellites with dozens of (MELS) homing missiles.

Washington attaches particular importance in the implementation of its adventurist plans to communications and guidance systems. The Milstar satellite communications network is being developed, taking new concepts in the militarization of space into account. Foreign observers are noting that it is planned to set up on board satellites of this series an installation of "needle" [igolchatyy] switching antennas (with a surveillance field diameter of 150 km) and complex systems for processing coded noise-type signals transmitted on a pseudorandom retuned frequency.

A committee especially set up under D. Fletcher is devoting paramount importance to the Milstar program as a means of "ensuring reliable and secret communications under conditions in which the destructive factors of a nuclear blast apply." It is this very system comprising four satellites in geostationary orbit and three in polar orbits with a "silent" reserve that must ensure transmission of information in the interests of all branches of the U.S. Armed Forces. And whereas $500 million was allocated to the Milstar program in 1982, now, as the foreign press is noting, a reassessment has been carried out and a new figure given -- $1.5 billion. "We will spend everything necessary to strengthen our combat potential as quickly as possible," Pentagon boss C. Weinberger stated.

In order to implement the $1.5 billion Milstar program, which was preceded by a 7-years stage of research and development on the experimental LES-8 and LES-9 satellites, a special consortium was set up of the leading "heavyweights" of the missiles and space complex: Lockheed Missiles and Space, Hughes Aircraft, TRW, and Ford Aerospace. Dozens of firms such as Harris, Raytheon, Motorola, and others received orders for individual assemblies and satellite terminals for the Air Force, the Navy, and the ground forces.

At the same time, work is under way to create the Afsatcom system intended for communications with strategic forces in "emergency circumstances." It is planned to use four Stratsat satellites each weighing 1.4 metric tons to be launched with a view to increasing survivability in polar circular orbits at an altitude of around 200,000 km. A (ZHPS) military navigation system is also being created on the basis of 18 Navstar satellites. This network, the foreign press reports, is intended for the navigational fixing of ship and plane positions, for the combat actions of aircraft providing direct support for troops, for all-weather assault landings, for aimed bombing, and for guiding Tomahawk cruise missiles with a view to improving the combat efficiency of their use.

The facts that have been cited clearly indicate from where the threat to peace derives, who is preparing for a nuclear war on earth and in space, and who is attempting to organize a new "crusade" against socialism. Attempts are being made to cover up space arrows with an olive branch. Hiding behind verbal rhetoric and demagogically alleging that the United States is studying a number of "alternatives" in the sphere of arms control in near-earth space, the White House is in fact hurriedly creating a "space shield," hypocritically termed "defensive" by Reagan, under whose cover it would be possible to inflict a nuclear first strike with impunity.

However, attempts of this sort are futile, and calculations that space can be used as a way to achieve military superiority over the USSR are built on illusions.

U.S. SCIENCE ADVISER URGES STRONGER MILITARY

LD180702 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 18 TASS — George A. Keyworth, science advisor to the U.S. President, addressing members of the Air Force Association on Monday, favoured a broader use of advanced technology for strengthening the American military potential. He made it clear that the present American leadership regards the latest achievements in scientific thought as the chief means of continuing the imperial policy of dictate and military blackmail of the peoples of the world.

Technology is the big stick of today, assured the high-ranking White House official.

NEW YORK TIMES CITED ON SPECIAL U.S. TASK FORCE

LD171453 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 17 TASS -- According to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, another task force numbering 800 men has been formed in Fort Lewis (Washington state). As the (?newspaper) points out, this group including three battalions is to be used in the first place in the Pacific area.

The Reagan administration is building up at a high rate the numerical strength of its special army units designed to carry out acts of terrorism and sabotage abroad. The total number of such units has already reached almost 4,000. A single command is being created for their control. The "Green Berets," "Rangers," "Sea Lions" and (?other) groups will be subordinate to it.

The Pentagon assigns an important role to its (?special armed) forces in actions in Central America, in the Middle and Far East as well as against the countries of the socialist community. As THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, the "Green Berets" are studying in Fort Lewis samples of weapons and military equipment of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, are being trained in methods of (?subversion and war).

U.S. TO CONTINUE B-1 BOMBER TESTS DESPITE CRASH

LD140659 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 14 TASS -- The United States continues to test the "B-1" bomber, UPI reports from Edwards Air Base, California. The prototype jet of this model crashed two weeks ago during a test flight. Tommy Douglas Benefield, "Rockwell International" chief test pilot, died in the crash. According to a representative of the U.S. Air Force, test flights of the only "B-1" jet that is still airworthy will be continued despite the fact that the causes of the previous prototype have not been revealed.

Further on B-1 Bomber

LD141318 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Flight testing of the B-1 bomber was reported to resume on Thursday. Its mass production continues to be a subject of heated debates in the United States.

Though the idea of building this new bomber appeared at least 15 years ago, the previous administrations and lawmakers had second thoughts about putting it into serial production because of the great cost involved and just as great doubts about the necessity of the project. In 1977 President Carter gave it up altogether after being advised by experts that the cruise missile was pushing a manned bomber hopelessly into the past. But President Reagan thought otherwise. He revived the B-1 project and all the programs ditched by his predecessors.

It is joked that there is no weapon President Reagan dislikes. This is partially true. What is wholly true is that the President has a rave liking for the more expensive of weapons, like space systems, MX missiles and B-1 bombers. These weapons give their corporate manufacturers bonanza profits of several hundred or even thousand percent. What President Reagan has to say to justify this unprecedented arms buildup is well known. Each time he has approved a new program, up to giving the Army new march flags, he has spoken the same old words about America's lagging behind and about a Soviet threat. But he has also invented an argument of his own. President Reagan insists that the need to reply to America's military challenges and assume increasing defense burdens will cripple the Soviet economy and eventually wreck the socialist system in general.

Few analysts took the new argument seriously. Most dismissed it as more bluff, like the scare talk of American military inferiority, but judging from all the subsequent steps taken by the administration, the President is a captive to his illusions about the potentialities of the Soviet economy and the socialist system as a whole. He argues that he bans high technology supplies because they will help the Soviet Union to solve many problems in its defense industry. Surely it is naive to pressume that the only other country whose might is comparable to the United States may depend on American supplies for its defense and otherwise be unable to solve its problems? The same is true of the embargo on equipment supplies for the gas pipeline project between Siberia and Western Europe. President Reagan hoped the ban would cripple the project, but it did not. It was the American companies that lost millions of dollars and had to close more jobs.

Because of his wishful thinking, President Reagan has continued to spend more and more billions on weapons. He has broken all budget deficit records and present huge deficit threatens another economic slump not before long, with American goods bound to become less competitive on world markets and with still more jobs bound to go. The most fearful thing, however, is that the administration's illusions have pushed the world closer to the brink than ever before.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON CIA ROLE IN WEST EUROPE

LD180748 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency shows a mounting interest in the political life in the Old World, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today, commenting on U.S. machinations against its own allies. It is observed with concern in the headquarters of the American espionage agency that NATO allies backed far from unconditionally the U.S. invasion of Grenada and denounced the mining of Nicaragua's territorial waters and ports. The mounting anti-war movement causes irritation in Langley. All CIA residents note in their reports that draconic measures adopted against the peace campaigners who protest against the deployment of American first-strike missiles on their soil are obviously insufficient.

The activisation of the CIA's secret operations in Western Europe calls for additional expenses which the Reagan administration readily provides. Quoting foreign press reports, the newspaper points out that the number of CIA agents in the Old World increased by 10-30 percent during the past two-three years. Dozens of intelligence officers are working, alone, under the cover of embassies in the capitals of Great Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and other countries. According to the GIORNI-VIE NUOVE weekly [name as received], 50 American spies are engaged on a permanent basis in the U.S. Embassy in Rome. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, at least ten out of fifty American diplomats in Portugal are CIA agents. One should add to this figure numerous agents operating under the cover of trading firms, cultural and economic missions.

Earlier on, the CIA spearheaded its activity against left-wing forces, while at present, it is seeking to take under its control all political parties and groupings in Western Europe, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stresses, observing that the European peoples will hardly agree to be a plaything in the hands of U.S. special services.

U.S. OBSTRUCTIONIST POLICY IN UN DENOUNCED

LD142352 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, has made further attacks on the world body. More from our commentator Viktor Olin. This is what he writes:

In an interview for a book in which statements of other American officials have been published, Jeane Kirkpatrick outlined her reasons for the disliking of the United Nations. The main reason is that the United States can no longer dictate its terms to the world organization the way it used to do. Today, the U.S. delegation comes up against an opposition of a vast majority of states on wide-ranging issues. Jeane Kirkpatrick enumerates the issues. These are: The Arab-Israeli conflict, South Africa, the Law of the Sea, and the New Information Order, among other issues.

The problems are being handled not the way Washington would like them to be and Jeane Kirkpatrick blames the socialist, nonaligned, and developing countries for that as well as the whole of the United Nations. But the U.S. ambassador keeps silent, either deliberately or because of being forgetful, that the policy of her administration is coming up against resistance of even its closest allies. That was a case quite recently when the United States found itself in total isolation in the Security Council, having voted alone against the resolution that denounces the Israeli policy in the occupied south of Lebanon. Britain, France, and other Western countries found it impossible in the vote to compromise themselves by open support for the invaders.

There is general outrage also against the open backing by Washington for the apartheid regime in South Africa, which President Reagan regards as a historic friend of America. The U.S. Administration does not change its attitude to South Africa even now, when the racist authorities in that country are suppressing actions of Africans against oppressic and lack of rights by repressions and murders. From year to year, the nations in the world organization come up against obstructions by the United States at General Assemblies on the key issues the solution of which would mean so much for the future of this planet.

The American delegation invariably opposes solution of the problems of disarmament such as a full ban on nuclear tests, destruction of chemical weapons, and preventing the militarization of outer space. The United States is acting against the settlement of conflicts in the hot spots on the earth and is opposed to helping with the solution of problems the developing states are facing. The U.S. Administration responds to the growing criticism of its line by rude pressure and threats to the United Nations. Direct statements are made that if the UN and its agencies fail to follow the policy the United States likes, they will be denied American contributions, and the U.S. can even withdraw from them.

For one thing Washington is making a threat it will pull out from the UNESCO, from the Committee for Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and from other agencies. In this way, the United States opposes itself to the rest of the world. Jeane Kirkpatrick personally has done much to formulate and carry out this policy. When President Reagan appointed her to the post of the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, he made no secret of the fact she would have to bring the world body to have more regard to the U.S. But that approach was sharply criticized in the United States itself.

George Ball, who used to be the U.S. envoy to the United Nations, has declared that an American ambassador should be a good professional who understands the job, unlike the present representative, who doesn't have the vaguest clue of what her job is in the United Nations.

U.S. USES AID TO L. AMERICA TO IMPOSE DIKTAT

LD150456 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 14 TASS — TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The foreign debt of Latin American countries to Western banks ran nearly to 350 billion dollars, Argentina's President Raul Alfonsin said when he was opening a conference of ministers of foreign affairs, economy and finance of eleven Latin American countries in Mar Del Plato on Thursday. The conference held shortly before an annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund is called upon to work out a coordinated stand of debtor countries.

The creditor countries also hold negotiations connected with the foreign debt of Latin American countries.

The problem of debt is nothing new in itself. But it has aggravated considerably of late. This is explained by the inability of the debtor countries to repay their debts on time and also to pay percentage on the credits fully and on time. Meanwhile, the debtor countries are so enmeshed by their obligations and are in such a complex economic position as to need new loans.

If statements of U.S. bankers and officials are to be believed, all this is explained by the governments of the biggest debtors — Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela that possess considerable economic resources of their own having conducted an imprudent economic policy late in the sixties -- early in the seventies and also by the consequences of the "world inflation", "global economic upheavals", etc.

Actual reasons of the growing debt are different, however, U.S. capital with full backing of official Washington implemented and is implementing a deliberate policy with regard to major Latin American countries. The main aim of this policy is to interfere with the consolidation of their economic independence, to preserve the levers of "regulation" of the home and foreign policy of those countries.

U.S. banks were at first granting credits on relatively easy terms. And developing countries, including major countries, received credits not at fixed interest but at "floating" rates, that is those that will exist at the time of their repayment. The percentage established by the Federal Reserve system of the USA has been steadily rising of late. In the first half of the current year the bank rate in the USA rose from eleven to 13 percent.

The increase of the rate by only one point leads to the increase of the debt of developing countries by nearly three billion dollars.

It is believed that with taking into account the ever-growing percentage on credits, the foreign debt of Latin American countries will reach 370 billion dollars by the end of the current year. So the economy of debtor countries is working increasingly for creditors, not for their own countries. This is admitted also by American specialists. The Washington Institute for World Economy Problems just issued a research which cites the following information: The debt of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela rose from 257,000 million dollars in 1983 to 262,300 million dollars in 1984, while the payments of the percentage on this debt rose, correspondingly, from 24,200 million dollars to 27,300 million dollars, that is by three billion dollars which makes up over 30 per cent of the export proceeds of those countries.

Such a state of affairs has already resulted in a sharp lowering of the living standards in those countries, in stagnation and even decrease of the level of production, in wage freeze, growth of unemployment.

Washington makes assurances that it has understanding for the problem of the debt of Latin American countries and even promises to help them. Washington, however, has strings attached to this aid. It insistently demands the widening of direct U.S. capital investments in debtor countries to strengthen the United States positions in their economy. The U.S.-controlled International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development impose on those countries their programmes of "envigoration of the economy" through new privileges to private capital and new privations for the working people.

Political terms are also being advanced. They were set out in Secret Directives 124 of the United States National Security Council signed by President Reagan last April. This directive binds U.S. departments to press for political concessions on debtor countries, for instance, that they should rupture relations with Cuba and Nicaragua in return for the continuation of the United States "financial aid" and deferment of the payments on loans and percentages on them and the granting of new credits.

Time will show if Washington will be able to impose its terms. But it is clear already now that dissatifaction with Washington's policy and with the sway of U.S. capital is growing in Latin American countries. Calls are made there to take definite measures to consolidate unity so as to oppose U.S. diktat.

REASONS GIVEN FOR AMERICAN BABY'S BIRTH IN USSR

PM171246 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 8 September publishes on page 3 a 1,200-word V. Kislov article entitled "Good Luck, Kid!" It describes how a baby boy was born to an American couple -- Gerald (Kramlend) and (Ana Koshta) -- from San Francisco in a Leningrad hotel room 6 September. The father tells why they decided to have their first child born in the USSR: "I very much want my son and all children in the world never to know the horrors of nuclear war. However, the desire alone is not enough. At this tense time, everyone must do all he can to improve mutual understanding among peoples and, not least, between the peoples of the United States and the USSR. (Ana) and I decided not to stand aside, but to make our own contribution to the cause of peace, small though it may be -- to show skeptical Americans and even those hostile toward you that it does not matter where a person is born -- in the United States or the USSR -- and that every person in our so different countries needs peace. We wanted to call not only verbally for the elimination of prejudice and mistrust with regard to the USSR. That is why my son was born in Leningrad." KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on 14 September publishes on page 3 an 800-word followup report by V. Kislov entitled "How Are You, Kid?" This tells how thousands of Soviet people have sent congratulatory telegrams and letters praising the American couple's decision to have their baby born in the Soviet Union and cites extracts from several of them.

COMPARISON OF PRC NPC OPENING SESSION REPORT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 13 September in its Morning Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report entitled "Session in Beijing" on the opening of a session of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee. This is identical to the Moscow TASS English version published in the 13 September DAILY REPORT. This event is not reported in PRAVDA for the same date.

PRC ART DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW, LENINGRAD

OW180148 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Here is a brief report on the visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of Chinese literary and art workers:

The delegation, led by composer (Xu Wei), is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Culture. The Chinese literary and art workers are here to acquaint themselves with our musical life. During their stay in Moscow, they met with the personnel of the Soviet Ministry of Culture, the USSR Union of Composers, and the editorial department of the musical life journal. The Chinese guests also visited the Moscow Tchaikovsky Music College. (Xu Wei) and two other members of the delegation (Huang Xiaohe) and (Shen Minyao) studied in that college in the 1950's. With a joyful tone, they recalled their studies there.

The Chinese delegation has understood the artistic activities of the Soviet National People's Dance Troupe directed by Moiseyev and the Soviet Symphony Orchestra conducted by Dudarova. The Soviet Union has arranged a host of cultural activities for the Chinese delegation. At present, the Chinese literary and art activists are visiting Leningrad to learn about the musical life there.

JAPAN-USSR FISHING TALKS OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD171716 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- Questions linked with conclusion of a new Soviet-Japanese inter-governmental agreement on fishing are to be discussed at the negotiations which opened in Moscow today. Japanese Minister of Farming, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan [title as received] Shinjiro Yamamura came to the Soviet Union for the negotiations.

"The USSR and Japan are interested in the rational joint use of marine resources of the waters which wash the shores of these states. We advocate a substantial expansion of links between the two countries in the sphere of fisheries," said Minister of Fisheries of the USSR Vladimir Kamentsev at the opening of the negotiations.

The two countries maintain diversified cooperation in the sphere of fisheries. Joint fishing of marine products -- some types of crabs and shrimps -- has been under way since 1979. Ships participating in it specialise in fishing of valuable sea animals with traps. Their crews include specialists of both cooperating sides. The USSR also purchases from Japanese companies different fishing equipment. Three Soviet fishing vessels were re-equipped in Japan last year.

Nuriyev Receives Yamamura

LD172250 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ziya Nuriyev today received the Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries S. Yamamura. They discussed some questions of Soviet-Japanese cooperation, including questions of fisheries.

U.S., JAPAN EXPLORE TECHNOLOGY EXCHANGE ISSUE

To Form Committee

LD171859 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo September 17 TASS -- The Japan National Defence Agency jointly with other governmental agencies is discussing the plan of forming the Japanese-American committee on questions of handing over modern Japanese technology to the Pentagon and the U.S. military-industrial complex. As is reported today by the newspaper YOMIURI the committee is planned to be instituted by the end of this year. It will be the main instrument of Tokyo's technical participation in furthering new militaristic programmes, drawn up by Washington "hawks."

At a meeting of the committee for military technology under the federation of Economic Organisations of Japan, which was held a few days ago, a representative of the Japan National Defence Agency read out a long list of technical novelties that the Pentagon displays special interest in. These include semi-conductors, instruments for optical communication, super-strong ceramics and other materials, robots. The list was made by the American "inspection group" which recently visited the Japanese islands. The group consisted of technical experts of the Defence Department and big companies. The Japanese technology is of great significance for the U.S. military industry, it was stressed in the report which was prepared by the delegation.

Talks Begin

LD150721 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo September 14 TASS -- A Japanese-American group on high technology started a new round of talks in Washington on Thursday. Their aim is to prepare a series of bilateral economic consultations to be held before the November presidential elections, KYODO Tsushin news agency reports.

According to the news agency, the partners are to discuss outstanding issues in high technology exchanges, including unbalanced trade, patent problems and trade duties. The American side is displeased over the sharp increase of Japanese communications equipment exports to the U. S. and demands that Japan observe the group's recommendations on a reciprocal lifting of tariff restrictions on semi-conductors, adopted during talks in February, this year.

Washington has since long showed a great interest in the latest achievements in laser technology and electronics for use in the development of space weapons.

Japan's decision to hand over to the Pentagon advanced technology, including robots, lasers, integrated circuits, fibre optics for communications systems and computers of the fifth generation was made known at the Washington summit in January last year by Japanese Prime Minister Ashuhiro Nakasone. The Japanese Government declared that it made the "exception" for the United States taking into account "special relationship" between the two countries, based on the Japanese-American security treaty.

Japan's business community regards Washington's aspiration to acquire advanced Japanese technology as an attempt to use it for the benefit of American competitors bent on undermining Japan's export onslaught.

On the other hand, using the state secrets act, the U.S. Administration bars access for Japanese companies to many branches of American economy wherever U.S. concerns feel threatened by Japanese competitors.

JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION IN IRKUTSK

LD161912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] An economic delegation of the Association of Japanese-Soviet Trade stayed in Irkutsk for a few days. Correspondent Nikolay Vidonov reports:

Members of the delegations were representatives of many leading Japanese trade firms. Exchanges of views took place on the further broadening of trade and economic links, and the organization and deepening of the coastal trade between Japanese firms and Irkutsk Oblast enterprises. Development plans for mutually advantageous relations were examined and the designation of goods of interest to both sides was discussed. Meeting participants expressed the wish to organize another exhibition of Japanese goods in Irkutsk.

NEW JAPANESE BOOK ON KAL INCIDENT PUBLISHED

Laptev Reviews Book

PM141244 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 September Second Edition published on page 3 under the headline "The President's Crime" a 1,800-word review by Major V. Laptev of a newly translated book by Japanese journalist Akio Takahashi entitled "The President's Crime" ("Prestupleniye Presidenta," APN Publishing House, 1984, 128 pages, 30 kopeks). Refuting the "official version of the ruling circles of the United States, Japan, and South Korea," the review alleges that KAL flight 007 was a "major operation organized by the U.S. special services on the orders of the U.S. President."

Describing the operation as "dual-purpose," the book apparently states that its primary purpose was to gather information about strategically important areas of the Soviet Far East; if that failed, its secondary purpose was to serve the political goal of "fanning anti-Soviet hysteria," with a view to overcoming opposition to the U.S. arms buildup. According to the reviewer, Takahashi refutes the U.S. explanation of a "series of fateful accidents", noting that other U.S. intelligence resources were concentrated in the area at the same time, and also rejects the possibility of instrument failure on the plane. He goes on to cite other factors incriminating the United States, including the airliner's alleged stop at Edwards Air Force Base prior to its fatal flight to be fitted with special equipment and the U.S. failure to publicize the flight recordings and other information. The book, Laptev concludes, is a "warning to mankind," reminding us of the "need for vigilance vis-a-vis the intrigues of the aggressive forces of imperialism led by the United States."

Part II

LD180545 Moscow TASS in English 0534 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo September 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports:

The second part of the book "Crime of the President" by Japanese publicist Akio Takahashi, which has been published here, evoked great interest of the Japanese public. It is devoted to the investigation into the circumstances of the provocative incursion by the South Korean airliner "Boeing-747" into the Soviet airspace on the night of September 1, 1983. Giving reasons why he decided to continue work on this theme, Akio Takahashi writes that quite a lot of time has passed since the incident with the South Korean plane. It is apparent now that the Japanese Government is making active efforts to use this incident for brainwashing the population, this being one of the chains in the "psychological warfares of the Reagan administration against the Soviet Union. For this reasion, writes the author of the book, we decided to collect new materials and to introduce them to the Japanese readers striving to learn the truth.

It should be added to these words of the author that a greater part of the documents published in the book was not covered by the "impartial" bourgeois press. Among them are MPs' demands that the government clarify the dubious role of Tokyo in this provocation and impel Washington to make public all talks between U.S. special services and the "Boeing", the information supplied by competent Japanese specialists in the field of aviation, who categorically turned down the version of the "incidental" incursion by the South Korean airliner into the Soviet airspace. [sentence as received] Lastly, open letters by the surviving families of the lost Japanese passengers to the U.S. President.

The documents collected by the author of the book shed additional light at the carefully concealed facts of Japan's complicity in the provocation masterminded by the U.S. special services. The speeches delivered in parliament by deputies from the Socialist Party Hideyuki Sei and Sun Oide are clear evidence of the fact that the Japanese command was informed about the incursion of the "Boeing" into the Soviet airspace. All data about its flight, received at radar stations of the Japanese armed forces, were immediately directed to the U.S. command. According to the deputies, over 70 Japanese interceptor fighters were put on full combat readiness at the concluding stage of the provocation, and five combatant ships were hastily sent into the sea.

The author points out that when the provocation involving the South Korean plane was foiled, Washington and Tokyo launched a propaganda campaign to cover up the militaristic preparations and whip up international tensions.

USTINOV SENDS GREETINGS TO DPRK COUNTERPART

PM121559 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade O Chin-U, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK, I send you and all servicemen of the Korean People's Army congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf.

In the 36 years that have elapsed the Korean people, under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea, have implemented radical socioeconomic transformations and achieved great success in the development of industry, agriculture, science, and culture.

Soviet servicemen hail the Korean people's achievements in building socialism and implementing the decisions of the 6th Workers Party of Korea Congress and support their just struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the motherland's peaceful unification.

On the national holiday, I wish you and the entire personnel of the Korean People's Army new success in strengthening the DPRK's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

MEDIA LEADERS' CONFERENCE OPENS IN MONGOLIA

PM131337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agencies' Conference"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Sep -- A routine conference of news and press agency leaders from the socialist states and a number of socialist-oriented developing countries opened today in Mongolia's capital. Under discussion are topical questions of cooperation in information and propaganda work to strengthen the positions of socialism and peace and step up the exposure of the militarist aggressive course of imperialist circles, primarily the United States.

Special attention is being paid to coordinating the agencies' efforts and collaboration in illuminating the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism; in elucidating the results of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference; and in organizing an effective rebuff to the ideological subversion of imperialism and hegemonism. L. Dzantav, chairman of the Mongolian State Committee for Information, Radio, and Television, delivered a report on the agencies' tasks in illuminating the struggle against the dangerous fueling of international tension, for strengthening peace, and radically limiting and halting the arms race.

G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, attended the opening of the conference.

KARMAL CLAIMS U.S. UNDECLARED WAR INTENSIFYING

LD172044 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 17 TASS -- Interference, including armed interference by international imperialism headed by the United States and regional reaction into the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is the main cause of the continued tense situation around Afghanistan, it was stated by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA Babrak Karmal. The undeclared war against the Afghan people, he stated at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the PDPA CC, is not only continuing but is also intensifying. The counter-revolutionary bands that are sent into the country from outside to commit acts of terrorism and subversion are provided with modern arms and trained in special camps on the territory of Pakistan, Iran and in some areas of China.

Touching on the results of the recent Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva through the personal envoy of the United Nations secretary general, Babrak Karmal stressed that the Afghan side is interested in a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan by way of direct, constructive talks. The DRA's position in this question, he said, is firm, realistic and distinguished for reasonable flexibility. At the same time the DRA does not forget for a minute about the need to wage struggle against the armed counter-revolutionary bands, to repulse the aggressive actions by imperialism and reaction.

At its meeting the Political Bureau of the PDPA CC studied questions of strengthening and protecting the state borders of the DRA and worked out concrete urgent measures that must be carried out by the government, the party and state activists and the Armed Forces of the republic in this important field.

The question was also discussed of perfecting the work of party and state bodies with volunteer detachments in defence of the revolution. It is intended to step up activity to vigorously draw persons, who have come over to the side of the revolution, into peaceful work for the good of the country and defence of the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people.

WASHINGTON POST Describes War

LD141104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] According to THE WASHINGTON POST, $325 million has been spent by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency alone in less than 4 years in support of the Afghan counterrevolution. International affairs journalist Vladimir Beloshapko comments on this report:

So who are we to believe? President Reagan and his entourage, who again and again state that the United States has never and is not carrying out aggression, that the present administration, unlike any of its predecessors, respects the sovereignty and security of other states? Or perhaps THE WASHINGTON POST is right, according to which official Washington is directly involved in an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. Or is such involvement not really aggression, but something harmless that is within the generally accepted norms of intercourse between states?

It is not very difficult to find answers to these questions. Let us turn to the definition of aggression adopted by the UN General Assembly 10 years ago.

It unambiguously describes as direct aggression the arming, equipping, and training of groups on the territory of one state with the aim of sending them onto the territory of another state to implement sabotage and subversive activity. The American special services have long since been assiduously engaged in this very endeavor.

Let us recall that in May 1978, Washington began to organize armed provocations and subversive acts against Afghanistan, and the first base on the territory of Pakistan for the training of terrorist gangs was created only 2 weeks after the April revolution. Note that all of this took place long before the introduction into Afghanistan, at the request of the Afghan Government, of the Limited Soviet Military Contingent for the precise purpose of helping to repulse the external threat. You see, Washington is very fond of referring to this help to justify its anti-Afghan acts.

Moreover, the present scale of the U.S. interference in Afghanistan's affairs can hardly be concealed in any way. According to the information cited in the aforementioned WASHINGTON POST article, from 1981 to the middle of 1983, one of the basmachi gangs received through CIA channels more than 7,500 rifles, almost 3,000 submachine guns, 445 antiaircraft missiles, more than 100 large-caliber machineguns, 30 rocket-launchers, and 350 pistols -- just one of the gangs. Far more of them are trained in dozens of special schools and camps in Pakistan and then transferred to Afghanistan.

This is done under the control and with the money of Washington. The ruling circles in the United States are attempting -- without noticeable success, it is true -- to conceal this heinous crime against a sovereign state with eloquent phrases.

Another thing is clear, too. No mountains of American weapons will help the Afghan counterrevolution. The struggle by the terrorist against their own people has no future. Guarantees of this are the Afghan people's resolution to defend the gains of the April revolution and the solidarity with it of all the progressive forces on our planet.

U.S, PRC, PAKISTAN INCREASE AID TO DRA REBELS

PM170911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Vain Hopes"]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Sep -- It is more than 6 years since the Afghan people started to confidently follow the path of building a new society, a BAKHTAR commentary published here says. All this time the counterrevolution, imperialism, and reaction have continued their attempts to stifle Democratic Afghanistan. Military and financial aid to the counterrevolution from the United States, Pakistan, China, and a number of other regimes in and out of the region is on an ever increasing scale. With the knowledge and direct support of the Islamic ruling circles, Pakistan's territory has become a bridgehead for armed interference in the DRA's affairs and the main base for training and equipping counterrevolutionary gangs. According to a Peshawar University research group, the number of counterrevolutionary organizations entrenched on Pakistani territory is around 85. It is well known that Peshawar itself, with the blessing of the Islamabad authorities, has become the main headquarters of the counterrevolution's ringleaders. It is precisely because the Pakistani authorites have assumed the role of practical coordinator of the undeclared war being waged by international imperialism and reaction against the DRA that the Ziaul Haq administration receives appropriations worth billions from the United States, China, and a number of other countries.

However, the enemies of the April Revolution, the agency notes in conclusion, should know that they will not succeed in reversing the wheel of history and conquering the people, who have taken their destiny into their hands. Imperialism and reaction cannot bring the working people of Democratic Afghanistan, who enjoy the support and solidarity of all our earth's progressive forces, to their knees.

PRAVDA REPORTS ANTIREBEL OPERATIONS IN DRA

PM121402 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondent V. Okulov "Afghanistan Reportage": "In the Border Region"]

[Text] Khowst, Kabul, Sep -- "Please, see for yourself -- our city is quiet."

(Mirogol), chief of the Khowst PDPA District Committee propaganda section, and I went out for a stroll following a lengthy conversation in the district committee. It was getting dark. The sun was shining golden on the trunks of the pine trees which, alternating with cypress trees, lined the town's streets with their single-storied houses. The damp air felt strange after Kabul's sultry heat. Barefeet boys and girls were driving domestic animals into the high-walled yards after their day-long grazing outside.

In the aircraft en route to Khowst, General (Sadyki), chief of the Afghan Army Main Political Directorate, told us about the republic's military-political situation.

"It is still complex," the general said. "The dushmans are increasingly well armed, and foreign instructors teach them to handle modern weapons. But our army is also growing stronger each year. Recently we inflicted a series of defeats on the enemy -- in Panjsher, Herat, Andarab, and Khowst."

The (Turegaregar) Mountain dominates the valley. It was in the dushman's hands for a long time. The bandits shelled the airfield and Khowst from there. The caravan trails, along which weapons were transported from Pakistan for insurgents deep inside the country, were also in their hands. The counterrevolution's plans envisaged the capture of the town and the entire valley from that bridgehead and the knocking together of a counterrevolutionary "government" in the "liberated territory."

It was not to be! Units from the 25th Division, together with border guards and people's militia fighters, stormed and captured the mountain. The battle for (Turegaregar) lasted 20 days and nights. The mountain was strongly fortified, and only a narrow path led to the summit. The job was difficult. and the joy of victory that much greater....

The division's zone of responsibility was quiet on that day. I arrived at the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel (Baryalay) in the company of Colonel (Atmar), military editor of the Kabul newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR. Before joining the party newspaper as a journalist, the colonel taught tactics at a military school, and (Baryalay) was one of his pupils. The lieutenant colonel is only 28 years old. His father was a colonel in the old army, in the tank corps. All his five sons took the side of the revolution and all are party members. One is an engineer, another works at Kabul Television, the third is deputy commander for political matters at a people's militia battalion, and the fourth is a postgraduate student studying in the USSR.

(Baryalay) commanded a tank platoon, and then a company. In 1977 he joined the PDPA, and on 27 April 1978 led his tanks in the storming of Daoud's palace.

He fought against the dushmans, trained as a paratrooper, was imprisoned during Amin's repressions, then released, and fought again. He received three early promotions, together with the Order of the Red Banner. For a year now he has been commanding a regiment. All this time the regiment has been engaged in combat.

"Was it difficult at (Turegaregar)?"

"Yes. On many occasions I myself had to lead the men into battle together with my deputy for political matters."

The deputy for political matters is a good match for the commander, although he is totally different in appearance. The regimental commander exudes energy, while he is rather quiet and shy and looks younger than (Baryalay). However, we had heard about Senior Captain (Nuralishakh) back at divisional headquarters: Awarded the Order of the Star 3d Class and the medal "For Valor," and twice wounded.

(Nuralishakh) speaks Russian, self-taught, and together with his commander, presented the participants in the (Turegaregar) Mountain operation.

"Many distinguished themselves," (Nuralishakh) said, "but one soldier, his name is Babrak, displayed special heroism. He is a compnay radio operator. He was wounded six times at the summit, but did not withdraw from the battle and maintained communications. He returned from the hospital only today."

And so Babrak sat with us, next to the commander and his deputy for political matters, at a low table in the shade of the staff building, embarrassed by the unaccustomed closeness to the regimental command. He is about 40 years old, a peasant. You can tell by his hands -- they are hard. On top they are burnt almost black by the sun, while the palms are almost white: he has always held something in them -- a hoe, a spade, or a submachinegun. From time to time Babrak grimaces and feels his wounded right hand. He has to carefully place it on his knee, obviously he left the hospital before it was completely healed. He lost much blood during the battle and is still weak. He smiles shyly and rather painfully.

He said that his family had never owned their land, but rented it from the landowner in exchange for half the crop. If there was enough water, they would manage to eat; no water, things turned out badly. He moved to Kabul with his wife and four children. Then he volunteered for the Army. All his serviceman's earnings are sent to the family; they find it hard to manage without a breadwinner.

"Why did he not move to the rear after being wounded?"

"During the operation," the deputy commander for political matters explains, "Babrak took on the command of the company on several occasions: The company commander was killed and his deputy for political matters wounded. We want him to become an officer, but he refuses; says he is illiterate. However, we have several courses to eliminate illiteracy in the regiment; we can teach him. It is already 6 months since he was accepted as a candidate member of the PDPA."

The day moves toward evening. The telephone on the table among the tea cups rings from time to time, and (Baryalay) says something into the handset. While we were talking, a group of dushmans infiltrated the battalion's outposts. The Lieutenant Colonel sent a platoon as reinforcements.

We wanted to fly over (Turegaregar) before nightfall. A helicopter had been promised, but we could not leave the regiment without having a few words with (Atikulla). The deputy commander for political matters invited him in for a talk with us. The old man sat to one side, pulling at the sling of the automatic rifle across his knees and waiting.

"(Atikulla) is also a volunteer," (Nuralishakh) explained, seeing the surprise with which we looked at the old man.

He is white as snow. Grey stubble, uniform bleached white by the sun. Private (Atikulla is 73 years old, a worker from Kabul. When a difficult situation developed around Herat he went there with a company of volunteer soldiers of the revolution. Now his concern is to bake bread for his fellow servicemen. During operations he is often under fire and takes the bread to the positions himself.

A PDPA member. He joined because, as he explained, the party is for those who work for the workers. He is of great help to the deputy commander for political matters as a propaganda worker...

It was not until the following morning that we got to (Turegaregar). We made our way up the slope toward the summit with difficulty. We could not go beyond the ridge; the area was under fire. The dushmans' outposts are on this side, close to the border, and their camps are on the Pakistani side. However, the border guards entrenched on the slopes of (Turegaregar) are calm. The morning teabreak was almost over. A campfire was smouldering in a stone-lined dugout. Artillerymen were fussing with their guns. Soldier (Tagaybek) was dictating to Col (Atmar) a letter to his wife and 18-month-old son in Qonduz. The letter was brief and primarily consisted of the traditional phrases: How is your health, how are things? (Atmar) promised to mail the letter from Kabul; it would get there more quickly. (Tagaybek), smiling broadly, assured us: "We won't move from here, from the mountain..."

We left Khowst in the morning. Passengers waiting for their aircraft were sitting at the edge of the dirt airstrip, along a narrow grass strip by the ditch: a gray-bearded peasant with round spectacles and a small bundle, well-dressed men in long white shirts over wide trousers. Women draped in garish orange veils were sitting to one side on boxes, like small bundles of hay. Chidren hung on their necks, and the mothers watched them through the slits in their veils.

The airstrip was covered in dust: Two camouflaged helicopters carrying water and ammunition took off and, banking steeply, flew off toward the (Turegaregar) Mountain overshadowing the dusty airstrip and the small town at the edge of the Afghan land, all interlaced with cypresses and pine trees.

REASONS FOR SUCCESSES AGAINST REBELS EXPLAINED

PM171055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[Own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin "Dispatch From Afghanistan": "For Every Poison an Antidote"]

[Text] Ghazni, Kabul -- That day in the life of Ghazni, one of the most ancient Afghan cities, once -- a thousand years ago -- the capital of a huge empire, and now the cente of the province of the same name, was no different at first sight from dozens of others.

From the helicopter, on the golden rectangles of the mowed fields -- an unfailing element in the landscape around any Afghan city -- you could clearly distinguish the regular outlines of the threshing floors trampled by the threshing oxen and surrounded by banks of fresh straw. The peasants were gathering the harvest. It had been substantially augmented thanks to water from the River Jilga brought by the ("Sarda") irrigation system built with the USSR's assistance. At the leather and hide processing factory, the technical and economic documents for whose construction were also prepared by Soviet specialists, the Ghazni masters were tanning and dyeing their products. Transformed into fur coats, bags, and footwear, they would soon be distributed not only throughout Afghanistan, but also abroad. The first Young Pioneers camp in Ghazni's history was in a hubbub. In the stores, though they were not busy as it was midday, trading was in progress...

However, on that apparently ordinary day in the provincial center, several far from ordinary events happened. The first was the opening of an exhibition of weapons seized from the rebels. The second was the start of the trial of the terrorist bandit (Sarvar). Yet another event was the presentation of land ownership deeds to 20 peasants with little land.

The exhibition of captured weapons was the conclusion of another successful operation. In the region of the (Iskopol) hills near Ghazni, a major fortified rebel region had been captured. Four gangs, over 1,500 men in all, belonging to the so-called "Islamic Revolutionary Movement of Afghanistan" -- The gangs of (Gol Mulhammad), (Nik Muhammad), (Fakhrutdin), and (Kar Malek), who was killed not long before the operation -- had suffered heavy losses and ceased to exist. Other regions adjacent to Ghazni were also cleared of rebels.

The display of weapons captured from the enemy is not just a show of strength on the part of the victor. The exhibition is a help in reaching certain, sometimes highly noteworthy, conclusions.

This time, for instance, we did not see a single flintlock. A year or two ago they were no rarity either in the gangs or at the exhibitions organized after their defeat. However, now modern machine guns mainly of Chinese manufacture, predominated.

Recent events attest to an increase in Beijing's participation in the undeclared war against Democratic Afghistan. At this exhibition, as well as large-caliber machineguns and submachine guns, new ammunition for 82-mm mortars and the latest model hand grenades, which had reached the dushman bases from China, were on display.

The exhibition of booty also raises another question. What explains the fact that recently the rebels, who are now armed incomparably better than before, have been suffering increasing losses? I addressed this question to Major General (Muhammad Nabi Azimi), DRA first deputy minister of national defense.

"It is only natural although the enemy's weapons and tactics (also the result of foreign aid) are improving, our armed forces are accumulating combat experience with each passing day. The operational-tactical skill of the command and political personnel is growing. In the struggle against the counterrevolutionary gangs, we are departing, or more accurately, have departed, from what once seemed to us unshakable models and patterns. Creativity in resolving combat tasks is greatly welcomed. Examples of such creativity are generalized and disseminated. Afghan soldiers have started to fight not by force of numbers, but by skill. Second, under the influence of our assaults, considerable numbers of the bandits have undergone a psychological breakdown. They have lost their faith in victory. In consequence, cases of the voluntary surrender of counterrevolutionary groups and of their desertion to the side of people's power have become more frequent."

Incidentally, a few words about confidence in victory. Or rather the dushmans' lack of confidence in it. The rebels used to feel they were masters in their own base regions. They did not even dream that anybody but themselves could enter there. This could be seen simply from the siting and equipping of their depots. The dushmans sited them in caves without paying any particular attention to concealing them, thinking that their own people would not touch them because of the guards and strangers would not go there.

However, all the weapons exhibited in the yard of the PDPA provincial committee near Ghazni were not so much taken from positions as dug up - literally. The dushmans buried all the arms and ammunition -- greased and carefully wrapped -- at a depth of 2 meters and then concealed the cache.

It turns out that the dushmans now "program" the possibility of abandoning the occupied territory into the very principle of equipping their depots.

Now the bandits rarely engage in open combat against the government troops: the forces are patently unequal. Instead, they more frequently resort to acts of sabotage and terror, as testified in court by (Sarvar), a bandit whose mission was to infiltrate his people into the army and use them to undermine it from within, combining propaganda and agitation with murder and poisoning.

However, an antidote was found for the poison. Thanks to the vigilance of the Afghan servicemen and the efficiency of security service workers, (Sarvar) and his accomplices were seized before they could do much harm and he was put on trial.

Such was just one, at first glance ordinary, day in the life of the ancient Afghan city of Ghazni, which is now starting to live the future.

TV REPORTS FROM SOVIET TROOP UNIT IN AFGHANISTAN

LD151305 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Special correspondent Yuriy Solton report from Soviet troop unit in Afghanistan]

[Text] The road that this convoy is on runs across all Afghanistan. It is one of the country's main highways. The counterrevolutionary bandits mine the road and attack convoys. [Video shows three Soviet soldiers in khaki uniforms conferring. One has a rifle over his shoulder, another is holding what looks like a map and is pointing his arm. In the background are bare hills and in the middle distance are four barely visible tanks or armored personnel carriers]

This is a Soviet Army position. This is a very likely location for the bombardment of a convoy by bandits. There are several such positions along the road. [Video shows the post's sandbagged trench in which two steel-helmeted soliders are manning a machinegun. A wooden chest is on the ground behind the trench and there are further chests lying at the feet of the men manning the machinegun. Panning camera shot shows how the position looks down over sloping ground towards the road]

There are no railways in Afghanistan. Buses, fuel-tankers and truckers are the main forms of transport here. If their work is disrupted, considerable damage will be inflicted on the economy of the country and its foreign trade with neighboring countries will suffer. [Video shows convoy of trucks moving along road. In the first shot there are five vehicles. As the vehicles pass, one can see that the first truck is carrying some form of metal frame structures. The third vehicle to pass is an armored personnel carrier] The Soviet soliders help to escort the Afghan convoys in safety, and they themselves transport a great deal of civilian goods.

[Video shows Solton interviewing a young Soviet soldier. The two are standing beside stationary vehicles.]

[Solton] Valeriy, how long have you been serving in Afghanistan?

[Soldier] I have served in Afghanistan for almost 2 years. In the past, our convoy has been attacked by bands of dushman rebels and our vehicles set on fire. There have been occasions when some of my comrades have been taken to the hospital. We know that the goods we are carrying for the Afghan people are essential.

AFGHAN VILLAGER PRAISES ANTI-REBEL EFFORTS

LD150422 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Boris Savodyan, Radio Moscow Kabul correspondent, has visited the Afghan provinc of Baghlan or, more precisely, a high dale in Banu (?parish). Here is his report:

Around the Afghan (?parish) center of Banu there are several villages. In one of these I met Ostad (Kakha). He could not read or write and did not know what electric power and medical care were. Ostad (Kakha) has always been a simple hardworking man, earning his livelihood through honest toil. His only wealth is a small clay hut housing a forge. There he sells horseshoes, spades, hoes, buckets, nails, and other household wares produced with his own hands. Until recently, members of the civilian population were rare guests at Ostad (Kakha's) workshop, as Jumah Khan's gang operating in the area had dispersed a significant part of the local population. The villages became empty and the fields became overgrown with weeds. Several times subunits of the Afghan Army combed those places, but the bandits were supported from across the border. They received weapons, manpower assistance and financial support from there.

In the past, Ostad (Kakha) had never left his home area, nor would the old man leave to its fate his clay hut, where he had made everything with his own hands and where many generations of his forefathers had lived. Habit and attachment to his surroundings won. Jumah Khan's gang completely ruined the old blacksmith by extorting enormous tribute from him. Ostad (Kakha) was powerless. He was afraid of the local enemies -- the dushmans. He was afraid that they would kill one of his sons, whom the bandits had enticed to their side through deceit. Those were terrible times.

But this spring an end was put to all tributes and plundering in broad daylight. Soldiers of the people's army liberated the village from Jumah Khan's gang. And so how is Ostad (Kakha) getting along today?

The situation has improved significantly because people are returning to their homes. Life is getting back to normal. They can now peacefully work in the fields and, of course, they cannot do without the old blacksmith's hoes and spades. Today Ostad (Kakha's) hands are full of work. He is again absorbed in his favorite occupation. He is again treated with appropriate respect by everyone. Quite a few traders have also appeared at other village craftsmen. This means, says Ostad (Kakha), that people have started living peacefully, that they are happy about today and are thinking about their tommorrows. Every one of us declares himself for the revolution because it was the revolution that drove out the hated dushmans and ensured a peaceful life for us. It gave land, seeds, and fertilizers to people from our village.

The revolution is not seeking revenge against my son, who was treacherously enticed by the dushmans and forced to carry out their orders. I am wholeheartedly on the side of that kind of revolution, said Ostad (Kakha), blacksmith from Banu (?parish) in the Afghan Province of Baghlan, at the end of our conversation.

IZVESTIYA CITES AFGHAN REACTION TO AIRPORT BOMBING

LD150317 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- Having suffered in the spring and summer of this year a crusing defeat in the Panjsher Valley and a number of other strategically important areas of the country German Ustinov, the IZVESTIYA correspondent in Kabul, writes in the paper today, the counterrevolutionary bands now avoid direct clashes with the Afghan Army and security forces. They venge their fury on defenseless, totally innocent people. The paper mentions, in particular, the act of terrorism in Kabul airport. As a result of that heinous action by a mercenary sent by the enemies of the Afghan revolution, ten people were killed and 187 injured, IZVESTIYA reports.

The airport explosion, the correspondent notes, occurred on Friday, a holy day for Muslims, a day of moral cleansing when any crime against human morals is especially severely punished by the shariat.

The enemies of the Afghan revolution call themselves "Mujahidins", or fighters for the creed, and it was on a Friday that they perpetrated this terrible crime.

Citing examples of other actions by the counterrevolutionary bands, the paper stresses that they all have one and the same targets -- schools, seats of the new life, people who have devoted themselves to serving the revolution, and simply peaceful citizens.

The Afghan counterrevolutionaries commit their acts of terrorism not only on the soil of Afghanistan, but also on the territory of neighboring states that have given them shelter. IZVESTIYA recalls in this connection the big explosion in the Pakistani town of Peshawar which was recently reported by the BBC.

The occupants of the White House and other benefactors of the Afghan counterrevolution stress every time they can that the entire Afghan people supposedly is on the side of the "Mujahidins", that it is only the authorities with their small army and "punitive apparatus" who are struggling against them. They should have seen the indignation and wrath with which the entire Afghan people learned about the crime in Kabul airport, German Ustinov writes. At meetings and demonstrations, in radio and television appearances, in the press, in their letters to the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Republic the citizens of Afghanistan unconditionally condemn the terrorist actions that impede the normal life of people. The whole country curses the agents and murderers who have raised their criminal hand against their sisters and brothers.

TRUD on Bombing Details

PM130931 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Sep 84 p 3

[S. Pankratov report: "After the Explosion"]

[Text] Our newspaper has already reported that counterrevolutionaries exploded a bomb at Kabul's international airport 31 August. Dozens of Afghan civilians were killed or injured. The victims included members of an Afghanistan trade union delegation on their way to the USSR at the AUCCTU's invitation. Thirteen members of the delegation arrived in Moscow a week later. At Domodedovo airport our correspondent interviewed (Tadzh Mukhammed Vafa), leader of the group and secretary of the Paktia Province Trade Union Council's Auditing Commission. This is what he told us:

"I had bent to set down my luggage when I heard a deafening explosion; I lifted my eyes and saw a flash of fire some 10 meters away and immediately felt pain in my leg. The terminal's windows disintegrated at the same moment due to the shockwave. The victims were mainly women and children. It was determined later that the bomb had been placed in a black sports bag planted by the bandits.

"This is how the dushmans fight. They will never win in an open battle, and so they turn their malice on ordinary people. These bandits are capable of anything. If they manage to enter some village, they do not hesitate to break the arms of children going to school and then stone the teachers.

"This cruelty stems from the impotent fury of both the bandits and their patrons in the West. These terrorist actions are generously paid for by the CIA. There have been explosions in the ports of Nicaragua and Angola, and now at Kabul airport. All these are links in the same chain. Reaction is trying to obstruct the peoples marching along the path of social transformation, but it is impossible to intimidate us.

"Six of our seriously injured comrades stayed behind in Kabul. The rest made their way to the USSR as planned. We are all fully resolved to complete our programmed visit to the fullest. We will see for ourselves the life of the Soviet people and the work of the trade unions, and we will tell it all when we get back home."

Victims Thank Soviet Doctors

PM151943 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 3

[Public correspondent A. Fitts report: "Bandit Act"]

[Text] As had already been reported, at the instigation of the Pakistani authorities, counterrevolutionaries set off an explosion at Kabul International Airport 31 August, as a result of which dozens of peaceful Afghans -- mainly women and children -- were killed or wounded.

It was an ordinary day at the big airport. Aircraft of numerous international airlines were landing and taking off. Hundreds of passengers were undergoing customs inspection or checking in. They included a group of Afghan party and trade union activists en route for the Soviet Union to exchange experience and students studying at VUZes in our country. Suddenly the airport building was shaken by an explosion. Children's and women's cries and the groans of the wounded could be heard. Men of the Sarandoy (people's militia) and airport workers rapidly cordoned off the site of the explosion and extinguished the fires that had broken out.

Emergency medical aid had to be rendered to the victims first. The seriously injured and concussed were immediately taken to Kabul hospital, while other victims, including the party and trade union activists and the students, were flown by special plane to the hospital in Mazar-e Sharif and then to the city of Khayraton. On investigation it became clear that some of the wounded Afghans required highly skilled medical assistance and special preparations. Then Soviet doctors came to the aid.

At the request of the Afghan authorities, ambulances arrived in Khayraton from the Soviet border city of Termez and took the victims to the oblast No 3 hospital.

The hospital's chief doctor, D.E. Ergashev, said: "Skilled medical assistance was given to the wounded Afghan comrades. The doctors and nurses did everything they could to restore the health of the victims of the bandit explosion. You couldn't help being struck by the Afghan's courage and self-possession. The only thing they asked was to be restored to action as rapidly as possible."

"The people of Afghanistan are building a peaceful life," trade union activist from Kabul (Mukhamadkhakim Mukhamadumar) said, "and it is not our fault that Western imperialist circles and their underlings are trying to hinder this, organizing criminal explosions in movie theaters and airports, setting fire to schools and food and medical depots, and butchering whole villages where inhabitants have joined the side of the revolution. However, they cannot intimidate us. The Afghan people and their revolution are unconquerable. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Soviet doctors for their selfless aid to myself and my comrades."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA FEATURE ON ENSIGN IN DRA

PM171207 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 8 September in its Second Edition publishes on page 3 under the headline "Ensign's Valor" a 250-word photofeature by Captain V. Khabarov on Ensign Kazbek Shaimbetov.

Now commander of an administrative platoon in a Red Banner Central Asian Military District unit, Kazbek recently served in Afghanistan, "fulfilling his international duty" as commander of a mortar platoon, for which he gained an award and a medal. The reportage is accompanied by a photo of Ensign Shaimbetov.

SOVIET-AFGHAN YOUTH FESTIVAL HELD IN TAJIKISTAN

LD160339 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festival of Soviet-Afghan friendship ended today in Tajikistan. Correspondent N. Ochilov reports:

This first festival held upon ancient Tajik soil became a shining and unforgettable festival of the friendship of the two countries' peoples. Taking part in the festivities was a representative delegation from the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan composed of workers, peasants, soldiers, students, and artists, and a delegation from the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society.

Soviet Tajikistan and Afghanistan are good neighbors. Their links are new developing in a particularly fruitful way, when the Afghan people are building a new and happy life. The festival program was rich and interesting in its events. A friendship club was at work in Dushanbe during the festival, and visitors gave a warm reception to an exhibition of works by young artists. Afghan film days passed successfully. Young men and women from Afghanistan visited industrial enterprises and took part in creative meetings. Together with their Soviet contemporaries, the Afghan visitors spent a day working on a farm on the city's outskirts. The money they earned was sent to the fund for the 12th World Youth and Student Festival in Moscow.

The holding of the first festival of the friendship of Soviet and Afghan young people in sunny Tajikistan has left us with permanent impressions, says Farid Ahmad Mazdak Faqir Muhammad, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth Organization and candidate member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Everywhere we have been met with warmth and cordiality, he said. We have experienced the internationalism of Soviet young people in full measure. We strive for peace; we are building a new life; and this finds understanding and support in the Soviet Union and among the young people of the heroic Leninist Komsomol.

U.S. FRIGHTENS PAKISTAN WITH USSR-DRA INVASION

LD150621 Moscow TASS in English 0557 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- Even slight progress and the upward trend which has begun to show in Pakistani-Afghan talks, the trend which was stated by Diego Cordovez, U.N. under-secretary general at a press conference recently, are obviously not to the liking of the U.S. Administration, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) writes in comment on a campaign being stirred up by Washington to frighten Pakistan with a "Soviet and Afghan invasion".

Previously, too, Washington put pressure on Pakistan, to make it take a tough line at a regular round of talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan in Geneva at the end of August, the newspaper writs. At present, a veritable psychological campaign is being organized in connection with the completion of that round of talks.

The purpose of the campaign is obvious: To whip up the undeclared war from the territory of Pakistan against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) and to encourage Islamabad to a still more active participation in it.

Neither are to Washington's liking the present success of the Afghan servicemen who successfully do away with counter-revolutionary bands in Herat, Andarab, Khowst and other areas of the country and keep under control the caravan pathways by which arms for insurgents are brought from Pakistan into Afghan territory. The internationalist assistance which is being rendered to the Afghan people by the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is not to Washington's liking either.

This is why, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA emphasizes, Washington is making efforts to encourage the Pakistani authorities to a still more increased anti-Afghan activity and to a greater scope of actions of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries that practise sanguinary piracy in Afghanistan. It is precisely at U.S. bidding that Islamabad is increasing interference in the internal affairs of the DRA. The flow of armaments, including most up-to-date ones, which are supplied to the Afghan bandits with the assistance and direct participation of the Pakistani authorities, is gaining in scope. The number of centres to train the bandits is growing in the territory of Pakistan. Islamabad's complicity in the expansion of the war against Afghanistan is so obvious even to itself that it tries to create a semblance of internationalization of the interference in the internal affairs of the DRA. On Pakistan's initiative, as is reported in the foreign press, several camps for the training of the bandits have been moved from Pakistan to China (Xinjiang).

And the recent slanderous statement by Diane Hinton, U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, as to alleged violations to Pakistan borders by Afghan and Soviet troops and to the effect that the USA would react to any request of the Pakistani authorities, the article goes on, is an encouragement to the Ziaul Haq regime to give greater scope to assistance in the underclared war against the DRA so that the Pakistani authorities would have no doubt as to the need to escalate it. To put it short, the newspaper sums up, the statement can be interpreted precisely in the following sense Don't be afraid, give greater scope to interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The USA is always ready to come to your aid.

The current campaign to frighten Pakistan with a "Soviet and Afghan invasion", the campaign which the U.S. Department of State has joined and during which an idea of U.S. aid to Pakistan is being planted, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes in conclusion, is designed to urge it on to a still greater participation in the undeclared war against the DRA and to the creation of roadblocks to a political settlement of Pakistani-Afghan relations and at the same time to push Islamabad to further steps in military cooperation with the United States.

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD172219 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2010 GMT 17 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A party and government delegation from the People's Republic of Kampuchea visited Moscow on its way back home from Sofia. The delegation was headed by Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the republic.

AUSTRALIA SEEN HOSTAGE TO U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

LD180151 Moscow TASS in English 0001 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Canberra September 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Solovyev reports:

Having tied itself to the United States in the military alliance ANZUS, Canberra has actually become a hostage to the nuclear arms race whipped up by the Reagan administration, Alex Carey, a senior research fellow of the University of New South Wales, says in an article in the Sydney newspaper SUN-HERALD.

The time has come for Australia as well to emulate New Zealand and revise the terms of its participation in the ANZUS military alliance in the interests of its own security and international stability, Dr Joseph Cumillery said at a seminar on defence policy at the University of Adelaide.

He called upon the Australian Government to contribute to the process of detente and to give expression to the growing displeasure of the world community with strategic nuclear doctrines because this policy would undoubtedly strengthen the security of Asutralia and at the same time contribute to peace and stability in the region.

The scientist noted that ANZUS had actually become a nuclear alliance and that for this reason Australia should renounce its participation in it, remove from its territory as soon as possible all the military facilities related to U.S. nuclear strategy, primarily the Northwest Cape, Pine Gap and Narrangar bases, and close airfields and air space to foreign planes with nuclear weapons and ports to ships with such weapons on board.

The Australian Government, he added, should put forward constructive initiatives and work for the establishment of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean and of a zone which would be nuclear weapon-free in substance rather than in name -- i.e., without the ANZUS nuclear alliance or U.S. military bases -- in the South Pacific.

NEW IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT IN PHILIPPINES

PM171428 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 8 September Morning Edition carries on page 5, under the headline "Tree With Strong Roots," a 1,400-word maiden dispatch from Manila by its new correspondent in the Philippines, Igor Kovalev. Kovalev describes his first impressions and reviews the country's history and the present economic situation, noting that since U.S. bases provide work for 40,000 Filipinos the country's leadership does not urge their closure but that one day this question will arise.

BCP'S ZHIVKOV WRITES ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

PM121438 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 84 First Edition pp 4, 5

[Article by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic State Council: "Socialist Bulgaria Is 40 Years Old"]

[Text] The Bulgarian people lived through a great day in their history 40 years ago, on 9 September 1944.

On that day, the people's antifascist uprising, led by the BCP, achieved victory with the decisive help of the Soviet Army-liberator. The long-awaited sun of freedom dawned over Bulgarian soil and our people took the first step into the new era of their development, the era of socialism.

The Bulgarian workers and people's masses struggled for that victory for more than 50 years. In 1891, Dimitur Blagoev, prophet of socialism in the Balkans, founded a Marxist revolutionary party that led Bulgaria's proletariat and working masses in an implacable class struggle against the bourgeoisie. The Leninist stage in the BCP's history began after the Great October's victory and under the leadership of Georgi Dimitrov, great son of the Bulgarian working class and the Bulgarian people. The BCP shouldered its historical responsibility as vanguard of the proletariat and the people's masses.

During World War II, the party united our people's progressive forces within the Fatherland Front and organized a mighty antifascist armed struggle that ended in the glorious victory of the socialist revolution on 9 September 1944. Tens of thousands of partisans and their active assistants among the population participated in the battle for freedom and socialism. Tens of thousands of loyal sons of the people languished in prisons and concentration camps. The reborn Bulgarian People's Army stood shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army and made its contribution to the final victory over fascism.

The struggle against capitalism and fascism was a struggle of the whole people, and thousands of the people's sons and daughters fell as heroes and martyrs, having sacrificed their lives for the cause of the revolution and communism.

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels founded scientific communism, the spiritual weapon of the working class. Their call was that the world should not only be explained but also changed. Life has proved the construetive strength of socialism. The Soviet people, under the leadership of Lenin's Communist Party, created a great socialist state. It plays the leading and decisive role in the development of the economic, political, cultural, and ideological processes that open the way to the communist future. Socialism brought about a turning point in the fate and development of peoples in the fraternal socialist countries. More and more peoples are turning to it as the historic path leading to a better and just life.

Socialism's transforming power has also been proved on Bulgarian soil. Under the grim conditions of armed struggle we often dreamed of the new Bulgaria, free, with an advanced economy, flourishing culture, and high standards of living for the people. Now, 40 years after the socialist revolution's victory, this new Bulgaria is a reality.

In the economic sphere, socialism inherited from the bourgeoisie a poor and backward Bulgaria, which was an agrarian and raw-materials appendage of European capitalism. The country's industrialization became the basic task in its socialist development. Over the last 4 decades we have created modern industry. Industrial output in 1983 was 84 times the output in 1939. Today, Bulgaria produces 43 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, 34 million metric tons of coal, 2.8 million metric tons of steel, and 3.2 million metric tons of rolled metal a year.

Socialist agriculture was established through labor cooperative agricultural farms, which are a specific creative application of Lenin's cooperative plan. Instead of the small and primitive private farms in our country, today we have 390 socialist agricultural organizations, including 289 major agro-industrial complexes, engaged in active production work. In 1983, by comparison with 1956, fixed production assets in agriculture had increased by more than sixfold; the number of tractors (converted to 15-horsepower units) per 1,000 hectares of arable land increased from 5 to 32 units; the quantity of mineral fertilizers applied per hectare of cultivated land increased from 40 to 220 kg. In the period between 1981 and 1983, the average annual grain production exceeded 1,000 kg per capita.

As a result of the socialist economic policy, the national economy's fixed assets have now reached the sum of 94.8 billion leva.

Our economy's dynamic development has provided Bulgaria with an opportunity to actively participate in the international division of labor and especially in the international socialist division of labor. The predominant proportion of our commodity exchange, 78.1 percent, is with the fraternal countries. The Soviet Union is Bulgaria's main foreign trade partner. In 1983, our exports to the USSR exceeded 6.9 billion exchange leva to account for 56 percent of our total exports, while imports from the USSR exceeded 6.9 billion exchange leva, accounting for 58.1 percent of all imports. It must be especially emphasized that our exports of machine tools and items for production purposes, which were totally non-existent in 1939, stood at 5.7 billion exchange leva in 1983.

The profound economic transformations have created the necessary conditions for constantly enhancing the people's living standards. In its economic policy, our party is guided by a scientifically substantiated approach toward the distribution of national income between accumulation and consumption. On the one hand, we do not allow any underestimation of the importance of accumulation, without which it is impossible to even think about creating and improving the material and technical base, while on the other hand we make sure of observing a proper balance in the development of the economy and ensuring the best possible correlation between accumulation and consumption funds. Thus we have been able to achieve a ninefold increase of per capita national income by comparison with 1939 and, at the same time, steadily raise the people's living standards. In 1983, the average annual salary of workers and employees reached 2,393 leva against 485 leva in 1948, while real per capital incomes increased 4.5 times.

We do not close our eyes to the shortcomings in our economic life, the weaknesses in supplies of certain goods, the poor quality of many products, and so on, but we are confident that people in socialist Bulgaria do not just live better than in bourgeois Bulgaria; people in socialist Bulgaria live in a completely different way, they live a life that just cannot be compared with the past!

Fundamental changes have also occurred in the class and social structure of society. Bourgeois Bulgaria was a peasant country, with about 80 percent of the population living in villages and engaged in agricultural labor. The building of socialism has resulted in a decisive enhancement of the role played by the working class in all spheres of public life. The numbers of workers have increased from 362,000 in 1948 to 2,644,000 in 1983. Today we are fully justified in describing Bulgaria as a country of workers. The social nature of the peasantry has also changed substantially. In terms of their social standing and level of awareness, the agricultural workers closely resemble the plant workers. Socialism has created wonderful conditions for the development of the people's intelligentsia. The numbers of working specialists with higher education have increased from 36,000 in 1939 to 303,000 in 1983, while the numbers of specialists with higher, uncompleted higher, and secondary specialized education have increased sixfold by comparison with 1956, to reach 932,000. Changes in the population structure show that the process of creating a society with a homogeneous social and class structure is progressing at full speed in our country.

The successes we have achieved in the sphere of science and culture give us reason to speak of a "new golden age" in Bulgarian culture. Our Soviet brothers are well acquainted with the works of Bulgarian writers, scientists, and artists, the pictures painted by our artists, and our movies and shows. We are proud of the cordial reception that our creative achievements enjoy in your country with its great culture. The Bulgarian socialist culture is the work of the people, and its riches are enjoyed daily by the working people and all Bulgarians.

Our achievements in the international sphere are also weighty. In the first place, the Bulgarian people's centuries-old dream of living and creating an unbreakable alliance with the country to which they repeatedly turned their eyes, full of hope and expectations, during the long years of oppression, has become reality. Modern Bulgaria, an inalienable part of the socialist community, is an active member of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. We perceive the decisions made at the recent Moscow economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries as historic. This conference marks the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in the further deepening and improvement of the fraternal states' economic policy.

Over these 40 years, maligning spirits have repeatedly predicted our international isolation and the disappearance of our own character, supposedly because we follow a course of friendship and brotherhood with the USSR and the CPSU. Our enemies have proved to be poor prophets. This is precisely the course that provides us with a firm and unbreakable basis for the successful development of international economic and political relations and ties in the spheres of culture and ideology. Socialist Bulgaria today enjoys firm international prestige and occupies a worthy position among the advanced countries and peoples. Its peace-loving and constructive policy sets an example in the Balkans and all over the world.

Being Marxist-Leninists, we attach special importance to the improvement of political relations in society. Guided by Lenin's idea about the primary role of politics in resolving the new system's constructive tasks, the BCP uses political activity as a mighty instrument for attaining the goals of economic and cultural building and formulating socialist social relations between classes, social groups, and individuals.

The BCP justly occupies a leading position in society's political life. It has established itself as an experienced and mature guiding political force. Our party has proved itself capable of mapping out a profoundly substantiated strategy for the building of socialism -- the April general line. This line, Leninist by nature, is a major historical gain by the Bulgarian Communists. It proves that our party is a party of creative Marxism-Leninism, capable of perceiving new developments in good time, abandoning outdated views and methods of action, linking the achievements of theoretical thought with specific practical work, and educating, inspiring, and organizing the people to resolve the new tasks.

The main feature of the April line is the fact that the party is invariably and consistently guided by Marxist-Leninist theory, the world-wide historical experience in the building of socialism and primarily that of the CPSU and the USSR, and the general natural laws of building the new society. At the same time, this line is a development of our own revolutionary path.

Adhering to Lenin's ideas on the role of the people's masses in socialist building, the BCP mapped out and is applying a political course aimed at further consolidating the people's ideological, political, and moral unity. Today this unity is an undisputed fact. Its firm foundation is provided by the alliance of workers and peasants, created in the process of the antifascist struggle. This is the basis on which the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union is developing its constructive activity as the BCP's ally in our common work and the struggle to build the socialist society.

The political cohesion and unity of the people is also pursued by the activity of the Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Dimitrov Komsomol, and all mass public, creative, and other organizations.

Our party considers that its policy of expanding socialist democracy and constant involvement of the masses in management is a major gain. The beginning of a new and especially important stage of this process was marked by the historic 12th BCP Congress. It emphasized the enhancement of the role and significance of primary links in the entire social system as the main trend in the further improvement and expansion of socialist democracy. Special significance in this process is attached to the affirmation of the labor collective as the master of socialist property. The implementation of this demand by our party offers the working people new opportunities to participate in management on a daily basis, as Lenin envisaged it, to really enhance their interest in the results of their labor, and to develop their initiative and creativity.

The Bulgarian people are justly proud of the successes they have achieved during the years of free labor. But this does not give us any justification for complacency or conceit. It is not only successes that we have encountered along our path. There have been, and there still are, difficulties in development, shortcomings, and mistakes in our work. We have waged and we will continue to wage an uncompromising struggle against them. The BCP educates its cadres and all working people in a spirit of self-criticism and implacability toward difficulties and shortcomings. At the same time, we are aware that it is insufficient to struggle only to restrict negative phenomena and their consequences. We are striving to discover in good time the causes of such phenomena and contradictions arising in the course of socialist development, and to take steps to overcome them.

It is our goal to enhance the creative role of the subjective factor and constantly boost its ability to correctly explain the new processes and trends in social life. This approach enables us to implement significantly more fully, with better results, and more correctly the party's political line and to prevent the existing contradictions from deepening and turning into a source of social conflicts. And, most importantly, this opens even broader horizons for the driving forces of our society.

Last March we held a national party conference devoted to the issue of quality. The conference was held under the motto that quality is the key problem in the further building of mature socialist society in our country. By overcoming the contradictions between the inadequate quality of output and the main socioeconomic tasks we are striving to resolve, we will be able to raise the level of output, participate even more successfully in the international socialist division of labor, and even more fully utilize the advantages and opportunities of socialism.

Take the sphere of labor relations for example. For us it is clear that we will be unable to improve quality unless we rely on the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and unless each labor collective and each working person has an interest in this. The acceleration of the pace of building developed socialism in our country requires that we create, according to V.I. Lenin's definition, new economic bonds between society and the working people and ensure that the labor collectives and individuals have an interest in the results of labor with the help of effective economic levers and incentives. This is the goal pursued by the new economic approach and its machinery, which we have elaborated and are applying.

We attach exceptionally great significance to the fact that the development of social property has reached the stage when the relations between the state as owner and the labor collective as master of socialist property has come to the forefront. The new Labor Code, which we are now drafting, will consolidate the role and functions of the labor collective as master of socialist property and will intensify the direct interest of millions of people in the results of labor.

The foreign policy line of the BCP and the Bulgarian People's Republic is a line of principled socialist foreign policy. As our party program reads, it is the policy of consistent internationalism, a truly democratic and profoundly peace-loving policy. Its goal is to further to the utmost the building of developed socialist society in our country, consolidate the unity of the socialist community and of Communists in all countries, and develop and deepen the world revolutionary process. This is a policy of strengthening peace and cooperation between people all over the world. There are no social classes or groups interested in war preparations in socialist Bulgaria. The Bulgarian working people need lasting peace in order to follow the path of socialism they have chosen.

The Bulgarian People's Republic has initiated and become the venue for such major events as the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace, the meeting of "East-West" business circles, the "Banner of Peace" international assembly, the "Peace and Trade Unions" international dialogue meeting, meetings of agrarian and related democratic parties and organizations, international writers meetings in Sofia, and many other cultural and political initiatives of profoundly humanistic significance.

In today's complex conditions, the Bulgarian People's Republic is consistently struggling to implement the peaceful initiatives of socialist community countries. We fully support the Soviet Union's constructive stance, aimed at effective dialogue and at reaching equal agreements on the limitation of the nuclear arms race. A constructive approach and good will, these are the elements with which the words of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are imbued: "We address an unambiguous appeal to the United States and its allies: It is time to confirm with specific deeds one's share of the responsibility for the fate of the world, perceive the hopelessness of a policy conducted firm a from position of strength and reliance on the arms race, and demonstrate real, instead of ostentatious, readiness for dialogue and talks to find mutually acceptable solutions to the questions on which mankind's future depends."

Our country makes understandable efforts to develop goodneighborly relations with the other Balkan states. We know how dangerous it is to fan natonal enmity and sow mistrust among Balkan peoples. Our party's 12th congress proposed the elaboration and conclusion of a code of goodneighborly relations between Balkan states. The idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone has generated a great response and much support.

Today's international situation reinforces our determination to struggle for detente and for expansion of mutually advantageous political, economic, and cultural relations between countries with different social systems. Nevertheless, no one must expect us to barter with our principles or retreat from the Marxist-Leninist ideology. The anti-Bulgarian campaign launched recently by certain reactionary circles is doomed to utter failure. Today we are even more aware of the value of fraternal solidarity and internationalism. We are calm and confident because we follow a consistent policy and because we have loyal allies and loyal friends all over the world.

One of the basic trends in the BCP's international activity is to further expand and deepen our cooperation with the fraternal communist and workers parties. We are convinced that what is needed at the present crucial historical moment more than ever before is for the international communist and workers movement to even further consolidate the unity of its ranks and actions and be the appropriate force in the peoples' struggle to save mankind from a thermonuclear catastrophe.

We are deeply convinced that such a catastrophe can be prevented. This is guaranteed by the socialist community countries, the peoples' anti-imperialist struggle, the movement of nonaligned countries, and the national liberation movement. It is also guaranteed by the struggle waged by the peoples' masses in the capitalist countries themselves, the stance of realistically minded politicians, statesmen, and public figures, and the active work by all people yearning for peace.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize yet again: No one in today's socialist Bulgaria lives with the feeling that we have achieved everything and that we have no unresolved problems or difficulties. At the same time, we Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people are fully justified in saying: The Bulgarian People's Republic is a worthy example of real socialism. Its achievements are yet another incontrovertible proof of the transforming power and effectiveness of the great Marxist-Leninist teaching.

BCP'S BOZHINOV WRITES ON ECONOMIC SUCCESSES

PM171226 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 37 Sep 84 (Signed to Press 3 Sep 84) p 20

[Article by Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and Bulgarian minister of energy and raw material resources, under the rubric "Economy of Socialist Countries": "Bulgaria: 40 years of Steady Upsurge"]

[Excerpt] Our successes would be inconceivable without socialist economic integration and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Some 37 percent of the production capital in ferrous metallurgy, 74 percent in nonferrous metallurgy, 72 percent in the chemical and rubber industry, and 68 percent in the fuel industry has been constructed with Soviet assistance. In all, 43 percent of the production capital in industry has been created with the assistance of the fraternal Soviet Union.

The priority development of our country's ties, cooperation, and participation in commodity exchange, collaboration, and specialization with the CEMA countries, and with the Soviet Union above all, is the cornerstone of our policy of participation in the international division of labor. The socialist countries now account for 73 percent of Bulgaria's commodity exchange, while the USSR alone accounts for 53 percent. Bulgaria holds vanguard positions in socialist economic integration and plays a leading role in the community in the spheres of electronics, robot engineering, hoisting and transportation machine building, instrument making, shipbuilding, and the chemical industry.

At the CEMA countries' economic summit conference held in Moscow in June 1984, its participants pointed out that considerable reserves still exist for broadening mutual cooperation, deepening production specialization and collaboration, and increasing reciprocal trade in the interests of making more efficient use of the fraternal countries' production, scientific, and technical potential and enhancing their peoples' standard of living.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo emphasized that the decisions adopted at the conference are the fraternal parties' collective creative contribution to the further enrichment of the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of socialist building. Their consistent fulfillment will be of historic significance for the fraternal socialist countries' successful development and for strengthening unity and cohesion and increasing the might of the socialist community. The contribution of the CPSU and the Soviet state and their consistent internationalism and readiness for practical actions aimed at deepening and strengthening fraternal friendship, cooperation, and integration among the countries of the world socialist community are decisive in achieving these aims.

The 40 victorious years of the socialist revolution in our homeland have had a rich outcome. Our industrious people have every reason to be proud of our country's progress and dynamic development. The successes scored give us faith in our strength, confidence, and optimism.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV CONGRATULATE SOFIA LEADERS

PM141349 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Georgi Georgiev, first secretary of Sofia Grad BCP Committee, and Comrade Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia Grad People's Council Executive Committee, on the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The telegram said: The Moscow Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom heartily congratulate the Sofia Grad BCP Committee, the Grad People's Council, Communists, and all working people of Sofia on the important jubilee, the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Muscovites, as indeed all Soviet people, know that during these years, the industrious and talented Bulgarian people under the leadership of its glorious vanguard, the BCP, have secured remarkable successes in the development of the economy, science, and culture and in the growth of the people's standard of living. We take pride, like brothers, in the fact that the Sofia Grad party organization and all working people of the Bulgarian capital make a significant contribution to these successes.

Today, the USSR and Bulgaria and their capitals Moscow and Sofia are firmly linked by relations of brotherhood and all-around cooperation, at the source of which lies the unbreakable alliance of our Marxist-Leninist parties, the CPSU and the BCP. We are confident that the friendly and businesslike links between our cities will continue to develop for the good of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples, the cause of peace, and international security.

On the glorious anniversary we wish you, the Communists, and all inhabitants of the Bulgarian capital new labor achievements in building a developed socialist society and in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

CPSU PROPAGANDA DELEGATION VISITS ROMANIA

PM170831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] Under the plan for CPSU-RCP interparty ties, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by P.Ya. Slezko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, was in Romania from 3 through 10 September to familiarize itself with the RCP's experience of ideological education work.

The delegation was received by I. Stoian, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

KORNILOV CRITICIZES FRG MILITARY SPENDING

LD171503 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 17 Sep 84

["Bonn: Budget of Arms Race" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

A debate in the first reading of the government's draft state budget for the 1985 fiscal year has ended in the West German Bundestag. The bill provides for a considerable increase in military spendings. As Roland Vogt, a deputy from the party of the Greens, pointed out in the course of the debate, the government is setting sights on that country's unprecedented arms race.

West Germany's military potential has already long exceeded the FRG's sensible defence needs. The West German Bundeswehr numbering nearly half a million men and officers is today the most powerful West European Army equipped with conventional weapons. It accounts for fifty per cent of NATO's ground forces and 30 per cent of its air force in central Europe. The Bundeswehr's organizational structure and strategic concepts of its generals are of an offensive character. They are orientated towards operations in the "enemy's operational depth". This orientation is fully consonant with the strategic concepts of Washington, which is speedily turning the FRG into a springboard of aggression, by deploying in its territory first-strike nuclear weapons targeted on the USSR and its allies.

A short time ago, the West European Union (WEU), an organization which was once specially set up for drawing West Germany into a network of military and political blocs, lifted, at Bonn's request and with Washington's blessing, a ban imposed for the FRG in accordance with international agreements on the manufacture of strategic bombers and missiles of an increased range. This decision has been enthusiastically welcomed by the leaders of the West German military business which claims the role of NATO's main supplier of high-technology non-nuclear weapons. The West German military-industrial concerns, which are concentrated above all in Bavaria (now that area has become Western Europe's biggest arms manufacturer) increasingly determine the appearance and tendencies in the development of the West German economy. Albeit hundreds of mills and firms in the FRG manufacture tools of destruction and death, more than a half of the military orders are fulfilled by 33 gigantic military concerns, among them, Western Europe's biggest missile and aircraft manufacturing concern "Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm" ("MBB"), the Flick concern (tanks), "Rheinmetall" (artillery, machine-guns and ammunition), "Siemens" (military electronics; nuclear power plants), the Haniel Group, which includes in particular, the "Motoren und Turbinen" company (engines for "Tornado" fighter-bombers) etc.

Thus, the top crust of the military business and upper echelons of the state machinery are increasingly merging. Characteristically, the West German military concerns increasingly closely cooperate with the United States military business. An example is the same "Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm", which cooperates with the United States "United Technologies" and the "Martin-Marietta" company manufacturing Pershings. A number of West German military firms fulfils the Pentagon's orders. Thus the "Mann" company, incorporated into the Haniel Group, manufactures tractors for the American "Pershing" and cruise missiles.

The FRG's military spendings are increasing and a militarization of the country's economy is taking place against the background of invigoration of the activities of the revanchist circles, which, basing themselves on Bonn's support and encouragement, advocate a revision of the borders fixed in Europe put forward impudent claims to the lands, which are an inseparable part of the territories of the neighbour socialist states.

There is no doubt that Washington, which is pushing up a militarization of the FRG, hopes to use the potential of West German revanchism for an anti-socialist crusade and forcing its military-political hegemony on Western Europe.

This is a dangerous, a very dangerous game. It calls for the vigilance of the peoples!

BONN, BERLIN, ROME REACT TO ANDREOTTI REMARKS

LD171149 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn September 17 TASS -- West German official circles have responded with ill-concealed irritation to remarks made by Italian Foreign Affairs Minister Giulio Andreotti at a national festival of the newspaper L'UNITA. "We all agree," he said, specifically, "that good relations should exist between the two German states, but one must not go too far. Pan-Germanism is to be abandoned. There exist two German states, and these two states should be preserved."

Bonn reacted with fierce criticsm to Andreotti's warnings that the aspiration to doubt the Yalta accords is fraught with a great danger.

The Italian ambassador to West Germany, Luigi Vittorio Ferraris, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry. The minister of state at the West German Foreign Ministry, Andreas Meyer-Landrut, in a talk with the ambassador, expressed utmost displeasure with the remarks made by the head of the Italian Foreign Ministry and stressed that the West German Government would issue a statement after giving a thorough study to the full text of Andreotti's statement. The ambassador was then invited by the West German Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. According to a commentator of the West German Television programme ARD, NATO history knows no other instance when a West German foreign minister would give an ambassador of an allied country a talking-to on the "German issue".

Rome September 17 TASS -- The Italian Foreign Ministry has made a statement in connection with Giulio Andreotti's remarks at the L'UNITA festival. The development of dialogue between the two German states should not be based on the concept of pan-Germanism, the document stresses. To doubt the borders established after the war means creating an atmosphere of uncertainty and embarking on an extremely dangerous path.

Berlin September 17 TASS -- ADN news agency has distributed the following statement: "It has been learned from political circles in the GDR capital that the FRG Government's reaction to remarks made by the Italian foreign minister on some topical political questions, including his declaration that the existence of two German states is a reality that cannot be disregarded in politics, is viewed as brazen, but typical of the FRG, interference in the affairs of another state and its foreign policy. Giulio Andreotti's statement on establishing dialogue and realistic relations between the GDR and the FRG is assessed in the political circles of the GDR capital as conducive to a return to the process of lessening tensions and to fruitful international cooperation in the interests of ensuring peace."

U.S. NATO ALLIES BECOMING NUCLEAR HOSTAGES

LD172210 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

A dispatch from Brussels in today's NEW YORK TIMES says that NATO's West European members seriously dispute the U.S. claims that they do not make an equal contribution with the United States to the West's defence.

Indeed, Washington has of late been flinging such reproaches at its West European allies in NATO ever more intrusively. These reproaches are made by official representatives of the present administration, and congressmen, to say nothing of generals, the press and the television that constantly demand that Western Europe's role in NATO be enhanced". U.S. Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleberger accused the Western allies of trying to sit it out of their shell, being least of all concerned about the common Atlantic interests. And though they in Washington tried to tone down these sharp words, they left a feeling of resentment in Western Europeans, as the French LE MONDE noted.

Democratic Senator Sam Nunn, when the draft on military appropriations was discussed, tabled an amendment which was assessed as blackmail in Western Europe. The senator from Georgia demanded that the United States' partners in NATO "do more" to build up their armed forces and armaments. Otherwise he suggested that the U.S. forces deployed in Western Europe be reduced. True, the amendment has been turned down by the Senate but its very fact caused a serious anxiety over U.S. demands in Western Europe.

This anxiety was reflected also in a statement of NATO's Secretary General Lord Carrington, who could not fail pointing out, though in passing, that some NATO countries get an impression that they are members of an organization where the United States domination is too pronounced.

Certainly, Washington has assumed the dominant positions in NATO from the time of its emergence. The entire activity of the North Atlantic bloc under the United States auspices is subjugated to military preparations.

It becomes ever more obvious that Washington's West European allies in NATO are being turned from U.S. allies into their nuclear hostages. Concern over the militaristic course of the present U.S. Administration particularly its power methods in relations with the East is growing in Western Europe. These relations are viewed there from a more realistic angle.

The United States' West European allies cannot but be aware into what trap they have been enticed by Washington when it imposed on them the so-called "NATO rearming" under whose pretext the deployment of first-strike U.S. nuclear missile weapons was started on their territory. For in return for their consent to the deployment of U.S. missiles, Washington promised them talks in earnest with the USSR, the talks which Washington has actually undermined.

Deploying "Pershing-2s" and cruise missiles in Western Europe, the United States is turning it into its nuclear bridgehead and wishes to ward off retaliation from itself at the expense of the security of its allies in NATO.

GROMYKO WORKS PUBLISHED IN NETHERLANDS

LD172240 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] The Hague September 17 TASS — "Peace for the Present and Coming Generations" - such is the title of a collection of works by member of the political bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko put out by the Knipsheer Dutch publishing house. The collection includes articles and speeches spanning the period from the beginning of the 1970s to the beginning of 1984. Peace was, is and will be the basis of the USSR's Leninist foreign policy, an ideal of peace -- such is the leitmotif of the book.

The main attention in the collection is given to the period of the 1980s when the nuclear danger soared through the fault of American imperialism which is pursuing an aggressive militaristic policy.

A special danger is posed by the turning of Europe into a launching pad of American nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR and its allies. Responsibility for this, it is said in the book, is borne not only by the American Administration but also by the governments of those countries that ignored the will of their own peoples and accepted the Pershings and cruise missiles on their territory.

The Soviet Union, as it is shown in the book, has not harboured and is not harbouring plans of strengthening its own security at the expense of others. It wants equal security for all. There are those who are trying to blame the USSR for the frustration of the Geneva talks on the "Euromissiles" and strategic nuclear arms, Andrey Gromyko notes in this connection: "No, what he rejected was not talks but participation in a propaganda game of the United States which intended to turn these talks in the future as well into a screen for covering up the arms race". The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated its readiness to use any real chance to conduct talks with the aim of reaching mutually acceptable accords.

Addressing the readers of his book, Andrey Gromyko writes: "We all bear responsibility for the future of the earth -- our common home. It depends on us whether the peoples will live in conditions of peace, progress and cooperation or will slide down into the precipice of mutual mistrust, hostility and confrontation".

INCREASE IN U.S. ATTENTION TO NORWAY NOTED

PM131057 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[Report by TASS correspondent V. Minkevich for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "In Whose Interests?"]

[Text] Oslo -- The heightened attention of U.S. ruling circles to NATO's northern flank is evidenced by the increasingly frequent visits to Norway and other countries of that region by influential American delegations whose members participate very directly in elaborating the military and political course of the current Washington administration.

Following the visit to Norway of a group of U.S. Republican senators, yet another U.S. Congress delegation was there recently. Judging by press reports, it was primarily interested in how Pentagon and NATO plans to build up military preparations in northern Europe are being realized. Special attention was paid to the progress of heavy armament contingency stockpiling in the Trondelag area for the U.S. Marines brigade. It is planned to transfer this brigade to Norway in the event of a so-called "crisis situation." The delegation inquired about the preparation of Norwegian airfields for the reception of U.S. warplanes, destined for operations from the country's territory in those same "emergency circumstances."

The list of transatlantic visitors to Norway is not limited to these. Literally on the heels of the U.S. senators and congressmen, General N. Smith, commander of the aforementioned U.S. Marines brigade, arrived there. The local press points out that quite recently, in February-March this year, he was in direct charge of the brigade's operations during the major NATO maneuvers in northern Norway.

The activization of U.S. and NATO military preparations in the European north arouses profound concern among the Norwegian public. Recently, the peace supporters' organizations have been demanding with increasing persistence that the White House stop arming the U.S. Navy ships patrolling the North Atlantic and Norwegian Sea with cruise missiles. The appearance there of missiles which can carry nuclear warheads, the peace supporters' statements stress, will aggravate tension in that region and create major obstacles in the path of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

NIKITIN ON NATO INTEREST IN DENMARK, NORWAY

PM131058 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[Captain Second Class Ye. Nikitin article under the rubric "Damning Facts": "Flagrant Diktat"]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary R. Perle, who is reputed to be among the most inveterate hawks, visited Denmark quite recently. Now there is another trip to Europe from across the ocean, this time by a delegation from the U.S. Congress, including not just U.S. Congressmen but also military and civilian specialists. Their itinerary includes a number of NATO countries, Denmark and Norway among them, as well as other north European countries.

What is the reason for the U.S. visitors' close attention to this region? The fact is that the United States is going all out to involve the northern NATO countries in Reagan's "crusade" against the Soviet Union. The United States is exerting crude pressure on the allies, demanding that they shell out more generously on military preparations. As the Danish press reports, for example, the U.S. Congressmen expressed regret during the visit to Copenhagen at the "insufficient increase in Denmark's military budget." "There is no doubting Denmark's important strategic role," E. Hutto, the Republican leader of the delegation, stated. "Taking into account Denmark's location near the Warsaw Pact countries' borders, the country should pay more." The flagrant diktat and impudence with which the United States harnesses the allies to its war chariot have long been the norm in relations with what Washington believes are insufficiently active bloc members.

While implementing its militarist schemes, the Pentagon is monitoring Denmark all the time. Washington considers this country significant primarily because of its proximity to the GDR and its potential for controlling the Baltic straits by virtue of its geographical position. Furthermore, the Pentagon intends to use Denmark, and the Faeroe Islands and Greenland which belong to it, as the Western press reports, to "bottle up the Soviet Navy and prevent it from getting out into the open sea."

Denmark's entire territory is crammed with NATO military installations. However, the Pentagon's appetite is continuing to grow. The modernization of NATO's infrastructure on Danish territory began last year. New depots are being built for U.S. military equipment. The airfield network is being expanded. New air-tracking stations are being set up, as are stations for monitoring and controlling combat operations. An AWACS aircraft backup base located at the Skjudstrup military base in South Jutland has been commissioned. Bornholm Island is being turned into an advanced outpost of aggression.

In a similar way Norway, which is making its territory available for use by NATO military facilities, is being drawn increasingly actively into America's global strategy. These facilities include radar stations located along the entire coast, electronic surveillance stations, and Loran-C navigation stations designed as backup for nuclear missile-carrying submarines. In addition, Norway is linked to the United States by agreements under which about 10 of the country's airfields are to be placed at the U.S. Air Force's disposal in the event of a so-called "crisis situation." According to Norwegian press information, American heavy arms for a U.S. Marine brigade are being stockpiled in the Trondelag region.

Of course, the progressive public in Denmark, Norway, and the other north European countries are gravely concerned at the impudence with which the U.S. Administration is stepping up its military preparations in Scandinavia. The mass movement to turn northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone is gathering strength in those countries. This fact gives no peace to the Washington politicians and stratagists who are trying to pursue a global policy of imperialist diktat.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD171829 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt Salah Hasan Basyuni today presented in the Kremlin his credentials to Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Bayken Ashimov.

After the presentation of the credentials and the exchange of speeches there was a conversation between Baiken Ashimov and Salah Hasan Basyuni. Taking part in the conversation were Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Tengiz Menteshashvili and First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko.

KUNAYEV MEETS WITH SYRIAN BA'TH OFFICIAL

LD150115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, today received 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th Party of the Syrian Arab Republic, who is on a holiday in the USSR. The guest was familiarized with the successes of Kazakhstan in the development of the economy, science and culture and with the activities of the republican party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

LEBANESE UNITY GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE HELD

LD172046 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Beirut September 17 TASS -- The first of a series of conferences with the participation of members of the National Unity government of Lebanon took place today. It drew up the agenda for further conferences, covering the major issues presented in the governmental declaration of Rashid Karami's cabinet.

SABRA, SHATILA MASSACRES IN LEBANON REMEMBERED

Shabayev Hits Israeli Role

LD151135 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Israeli Army flares suddenly went up and searchlights ruptured the troubled darkness of a September night in Beirut, and hordes of cutthroats poured into the empty streets of Sabra and Shatila, the Palestinian refugee camps in the southern part of the Lebanese capital. The killers needed the light so that no victim should escape the horrible end that awaited it. That happened on September 16, 1982. When journalists reached the site of the crime, they were horrified. The shaken correspondents saw the body of a three-year child killed with a shot in the back of his head, corpses of babies bundled up in diapers, bodies of old men and women. They were not even buried by bulldozers which the executioners had providently brought along to cover the tracks. That was how THE WASHINGTON POST described the crime.

More than 1,500 innocent people were brutally murdered by the Israeli invaders and their henchmen.

The conscience of mankind was shaken by the atrocious crime, characterized by Bruno Kreisky, the then chancellor of Austria, as an act of madness of the Israeli leaders, relying only on arms. Anyone merely closing his eyes to that crime bears a share of the guilt, he added.

It was a very apt observation because it is not only the Zionist leaders of Tel Aviv that are trying to cover up the gory massacre in Sabra and Shatila and to pass it off as an "occasional incident" in which the Israeli Army was not involved. What came to public light was not only the direct involvement in that crime of senior officers of the Israeli Army, including Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, who had to be removed by the Tel Aviv government, against their will, to another post.

THE WASHINGTON POST disclosed direct connections between the perpetrators of that appalling act of genocide with the Israeli intelligence service Mossad and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The press also reported that Washington had been given advance notice by its ally of the massacre in Sabra and Shatilah.

However revealing this evidence is in itself, it does not tell all the story of the criminal nature of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance or of the threat posed by it to the cause of peace in the Middle East. Washington not only built up the Israeli war machine and gave it the green light to commit acts of aggression and atrocities in the region and not only came to its aid, having sent in the Marines and the Sixth Fleet reinforced by the New Jersey battleship when it had become clear that the Israeli Army wa unable to bring the Lebanese people to their knees.

The entire militarist and adventuristic course pursued by the U.S. Administration today is inspiring the Israeli leaders to a continued policy of war, territorial seizures, and flagrant terrorism and genocide. It is called in the lingo of the present administration "going over from words to deeds", to large-scale political, military and diplomatic cooperation with the criminal Tel Aviv clique who have on their conscience, in addition t the Sabra and Shatila victims, more than 100,000 killed and crippled Lebanese and Palestinians.

The Israeli aggressors have shed a sea of Arab blood but have not got advanced even one step to those goals which they set out together with their U.S. backers to accomplish. Isn't it more than time to learn the only correct lesson of the tragic history of the Mid-Eastern conflict. The continuation of this criminal policy promises nothing short of new victims, and fresh suffering and privations, to Israel itself, among others.

Demchenko Reviews Events

LD162237 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 16 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by Pavel Demchenko, member of PRAVDA's Editorial Board and publicist]

[Text] One of the most deplorable pages in the tragic history of the Near East was written in September 1982. This primarily involves the bloody orgy that was enacted in Sabra and Shatila, two Palestinian refugee camps situated on the outskirts of Beirut. Several thousand refugees found shelter there as long as 33 years ago when expelled from their native towns and villages by the Zionists. They built houses and provided themselves with some sort of households. Then, in the summer of 1982, Israeli troops seized southern Lebanon, where incidentally, they still are even now, and then dug in in Beirut. Both camps were surrounded by tanks and isolated from the rest of the city.

Gangs of well-armed cutthroats turned up with the onset of darkness and began their monstrous affairs. They tore into the dwellings and murdered entire families with bursts from submarine guns; they slashed with knives and hurled grenades into living rooms. The staff at the hospital in Gaza, under the wardship of the International Red Cross, was driven out and then the sick and wounded were finished off. The bloody sabbath went on for almost 48 hours. It is not yet clear now how many people were killed. When journalists arrived at the scene, they had already managed to remove hundreds of corpses. Many of the twisted bodies were discovered in pits covered with stones and were extracted from the ruins of blown-up buildings. The world shuddered when it learned of this terrible crime.

Incidentally, it is far from the only one in the service record of the Tel Aviv terrorists. Another was the extermination of 254 inhabitants of the Palestinian village of Dayr Yasin. The infamous Begin distinguished himself there. Then there was the shooting of 80 peasants in Qibya, where Sharon was in command. This is the same general who also participated at Sabra and Shatila.

Of course, it is apt to ask: What share of responsibility is borne by the Washington ringleaders for the actions? Those that live to expatiate on human rights and the defense of oppressed peoples, those who arm Israel and provide them with a political screen for anti-Arab piracy. There can be only one answer. Imperialism and Zionism are operating hand in hand in the Near East. They are both responsible for the blood of Sabra and Shatila.

ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION IN ARMENIA

GF161130 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 29 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The delegation of the Communist Party of Israel [CPI] led by Comrade D. Khenin, member of the CPI Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, has made a 3-day visit to our republic.

The guests familiarized themselves with tourist sites in Yerevan and visited the Armenian SSR national economy achievements exhibition and the national library. They also toured Lake Sevan and Echmiahmiadzin, where they viewed the historical monuments.

During talks at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, briefed the guests on the republic's economic, scientific and cultural achievements and the activities of the republic's party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums after the congress.

D.S. Petrosyan, deputy chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations Department, attended the talks.

FRANCE, LIBYA AGREE TO WITHDRAW FROM CHAD

LD172213 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli September 17 TASS -- The Libyan news agency JANA reports that Libya and France have arrived at an agreement on complete and simultaneous withdrawal from Chad at an earliest date, starting from September 25, of French Armed Forces and Libyan elements of support for the Transitional Government of National Unity of Chad, as well as all armaments and equipment that they have at a given moment in that country. The agreement was reached during the stay in Tripoli on September 15-16 of French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson.

Paris September 17 TASS -- A spokesman for the French Ministry of External Relations has reported today that France and Libya adopted a decision on a simultaneous withdrawal of military contingents from Chad. The withdrawal will be started on September 25, 1984. The agreement to this effect has been achieved during the stay of French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson in Tripoli.

NEW RSA CONSTITUTIONAL DISPENSATION CRITICIZED

MB151114 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 14 Sep 84

[(Anatoliy Mikalanov) commentary]

[Excerpt] On 14 September Peter Botha, the head of the racist government of South Africa, officially assumed the powers of executive state president under the new constitutional dispensation. The so-called new dispensation has proven to be a curse to the majority of blacks, who are now condemned to eternal deprivation of human rights. It further gives the state president excessive powers to do as he deems fit. Botha has been known to overstep his powers, even before assuming the office of president. Let us hear what (Anatoliy Mikalanov), an IZVESTIYA correspondent, has written concerning this matter.

The protests of blacks with grievances have been met with great oppression. The new South African state president has spilled the blood of scores of people, injured hundreds, and jailed thousands. According to observers in various countries, the acceleration of the African Liberation struggle during the past 8 years has been unprecedented. It has been amply demonstrated that the apartheid regime has no alternative but strict repression of those who complain about arbitrary methods of government in South Africa. The South African Government is prone to use force at the slightest provocation. It is, therefore, clear that no one is fooled by the so-called change and reform in the laws of the South African Government, including the establishment of a tricameral parliament comprising whites, coloreds, and Indians. The Indians and coloreds did not want to participate in the tricameral elections, hence 80 percent of them did not vote. Nevertheless, the racist government is now viciously retaliating after the failure of its plans to hoodwink the South African people into believing that they have a considerate and reasonable government. The ploy was meant to deceive the world and also help to end South Africa's isolation in the international sphere.

Let us recall the South African show of strength demostrated by her representatives during talks with Angola and Mozambique. At these talks, the South African representatives gave promises impossible to fulfill. Botha's overseas trip to Europe tried to give the impression that South Africa's Government is a fully accepted member of the international community in good standing. Botha emphasized the close links between South Africa's ideals and those of the Western countries, which since the seventies have been pressing for dialogue with the Pretoria regime.

The rejection of the tricameral dispensation and the subsequent accompanying turmoil demonstrates beyond doubt that the liberation struggle has grown immensely, and the war against apartheid is on the upswing inside South Africa and Namibia, a country illegally occupied by South Africa.

LARGE-SCALE SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY EXERCISES HELD

LD140518 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1830 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Yevgeniy Stepanov commentary]

[Text] The biggest military exercises in the history of South Africa, code named "Thunder Chariot," have ended. Yevgeniy Stepanov has the following comments:

First, a few figures to characterize the scale of the maneuvers. Taking part were over 11,000 servicemen, over 4,000 tanks and armored personnel carriers, 70 planes and other military hardware. In the present conditions on the African Continent, this was an unprecedented show of force. The purpose of the exercise was twofold: First, to rehearse a blitz attack on an enemy in conditions of southern Africa. Second, to test the latest military hardware the racist regime had received from the United States and other NATO countries and manufactured in South Africa according to Western licenses.

The experience of punitive operations by South African troops in Angola and Namibia was widely used. The results were summed up by South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan with the straight-forwardness of a soldier. He said that the exercises had shown that South African troops were capable of marching to Cairo. Thus, the maneuvers were an instance of open preparations by Pretoria for new aggression against independent African countries. These plans completely shattered the myth of Pretoria's peace-making role in the southern part of the continent, especially if one bears in mind that South Africa is in practice failing to comply with the agreements signed with Angola and Mozambique. In effect, the considerable contingents of South African troops have not, so far, been withdrawn from the southern part of Angola. The illegal occupation of Namibia continues. All steps to solve the problem of Namibia, in line with UN Security Council Resolution 435, are being blocked. South Africa is still actively supporting and directing the terrorist activities of UNITA bands in Angola and the so-called Mozambique National Resistance in Mozambique. In these circumstances, large-scale war games in the north of Cape Province, as well as the considerable rise in the South African military budget, prove that reliance on force remains the basic principle of Pretoria's dealings with neighboring independent countries.

The danger of this policy is increased by another factor. Despite UN resolutions, South Africa continues intensive work to develop its own nuclear potential. This is announced with anxiety in the report by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar circulated in New York. The transformation of South Africa into a nuclear power became possible as a result of the cooperation of Pretoria with the United States, France, Israel and several other Western countries. Facts show that following the example of its patrons from Washington, South Africa intends to widely resort to military and nuclear blackmail in international relations.

CASTRO THANKS USSR FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

PM141613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the people, party, and Government of Cuba we thank you for your fraternal message on the 31st anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks.

Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers

KOVSHINNIKOV HITS U.S. TACTICS IN C. AMERICA

PM141031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kovshinnikov "International Commentary": "A Lesson in 'Dragon Lore'"]

[Text] The Reagan administration is continuing to build up the U.S. military presence in Central America. A force comprising 5 ships, headed by the battleship Iowa, has been cruising off the coast for a month. Military exercises are taking place in Honduras, involving the U.S. Army's 7th Special Airborne Assault Group. U.S. Marines are returning to a tracking station situated in the Gulf of Fonseca covering the northwest parts of Nicaragua, which was on the point of being mothballed.

The Pentagon is in the final stage of considering the question of sending AS-47 [as published; also can be rendered AC-47] combat aircraft to El Salvador, in all probability with U.S. crews. Under Secretary of State W. Schneider has reported that they may be supplied within the framework of the $70 million program of extra military aid for El Salvador recently approved by Congress. According to a statement by the U.S. ambassador to the country, T. Pickering, "there has been no firm decision as yet, but the supply of this type of weaponry is certainly being considered."

In its struggle against detachments of patriotic forces, the antipopular Jose Napolean Duarte government is making extensive use of massive bombing raids on their positions. Salvadoran soldiers themselves admit that far more civilians than partisans are being killed as a result. The AS-47 aircraft will enable them to replace the hail of antipersonnel bombs with a leaden deluge of shells that, of course, according to local strategists, operate more selectively. Now isn't that concern for human rights! REUTERS' correspondent in San Salvador laconically described the AS-47 as being a "slow- and low-flying aircraft with three guns with a rate of fire of 18,000 rounds a minute, capable of practically simultaneously shelling every square inch of an area the size of a football field."

This weapon of mass destruction was used extensively by the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam where it was nicknamed the "fabulous dragon." Now the fire-breathing monster is preparing to soar above Central America as a dire warning, to teach the world a new lesson in writing "dragon lore" with impunity.

In assessing instances of the Pentagon's increasingly extensive use of the tactical methods of "dirty warfare" in El Salvador and the barbarous weapons employed in it, many U.S. politicians and public figures tend to see them as a reflection of President Reagan's willingness to switch to the "total Vietnamization" of the Central American conflict. That is, to direct, overt intervention. However, in view of the growing domestic opposition to any plans for direct U.S. involvement in combat action in Central America, Washington, while urgently increasing its strike force there, is simultaneously trying to convince the U.S. public of the inevitability and even expediency of an open confrontation between the forces of "good and evil" in the region. Extensive use has been made of the Republican Party's election platform adopted at the recent Dallas convention. "El Salvador is closer to Texas than Texas is to New England" (the northeast states of the United States -- A. Luvshinnikov), "justification" for future interference is enshrined in its foreign policy section. The true face of U.S. concern for the future of this wretched region is in fact the grinning gun-filled mouth of a "fabulous dragon."

ANIKIN CONDEMNS PLANS FOR ELECTIONS IN GRENADA

LD180127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Viktor Anikin commentary]

[Text] The elections to be held in Grenada were announced long ago -- almost right after the U.S. military seized the island on 25 October last year. Almost 1 year has passed since then, but the puppet administration put in place by Washington has been in no great hurry to keep this promise. There are telling reasons for this:

In the first place, there was the negative attitude of most Grenadans to the order introduced by the American occupiers. Capitalist economic methods have been given free reign, and this has had a sorry effect on the situation of the island's inhabitants. Denationalizing enterprises and then abolishing agricultural cooperatives and handling the land back to the former owner-planters has led to a sharp increase in unemployment in Grenada, and between 30 and 40 percent of able-bodied Grenadans are now jobless. Some U.S. journalists who recently visited theisland said that prices are now rising much faster than wages. It is hardly surprising that hunger and poverty are rampant in the country and that strikes, as the journalists noted, have become commonplace and affected a variety of enterprises.

The forthcoming elections, the date of which has not yet been fixed, are giving the occupation regime some apprehension for other reasons as well. The former dictator, Gairy, has returned to Grenada and is straining for power. During the years of his despotic rule, he so compromised himself in the eyes of Grenadans that his return to prime ministerial office would provoke an upsurge of national anger. This threat to their overlordship of Grenada has been perceived in Washington, and a hurried start has been made to knock together a political force that might be able to oppose Gairy at the elections and that continue that present puppet administration's pro-American line.

Through Washington's efforts, such a force was put together 2 weeks ago, a bloc comprised up three parties with bouregois leanings, named the New National Party. Its leader, Blaize, visited the United States to enlist support for his candidacy for the premiership. Afterwards, the American occupiers went on to give orders to their puppets in Grenada to proceed with preparations for the elections. Latest reports from St Georges say electoral lists, comprising 48,000 inhabitants of the island, have already been drawn up. At the elections -- which, according to all signs, will be held either at the end of this year or at the beginning of next -- 15 parliamentary deputies and a prime minister are to be elected.

A large question mark continues to hang over whether the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement will take part in the elections. The Americans will undoubtedly try to squeeze this movement off the political stage. There is no place for it in the plans of the Washington administration, which is hoping to nail Grenada down as an obedient vassal through the election farce.

CIA-CATHOLIC CHURCH TIES ALLEGED IN NICARAGUA

PM171011 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 28 August carries on page 3 a 1,500-word Managua dispatch by own and APN correspondent M. Belyat under the headline "Sloped Cross; CIA Hirelings Conducting a Secret War against Revolutionary Nicaragua." Belyat recounts an allegedly intercepted conversation between a CIA agent (code name "Fish") and a Catholic priest in which "Fish" instructed the priest to "provoke a clash with the authorities" during a demonstration. The priest was arrested the next day carrying "stricks of dynamite and boxes of detonators." Some priests, Belyat writes, conduct only "passive resistance", "slandering" the state and refusing to baptize the babies of those in the people's militia. The archbishop of Managua, however, is alleged to have sought financial aid from the CIA in order to "coordinate opposition actions aimed against the attempts of the present government to turn Nicaragua into a Marxist-Leninist camp." Belyat notes that those priests serving in the government have received a Vatican ultimatum to step down, but concludes that such an ultimatum will "hardly" be given to the archbishop of Managua.

MEXICO, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA ESTABLISH RELATIONS

LD162315 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City September 16 TASS -- The governments of Mexico and the insular Caribbean state of Antigua and Barbuda have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the level of ambassadors.

The decision was taken in accordance with the mutual striving of the peoples of those countries to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality, self-determination and non-interference into each other's internal affairs.

Antigua and Barbuda is the 142nd state that Mexico maintains diplomatic relations with.

BITOV PRESS CONFERENCE: HELD CAPTIVE IN UK

LD180731 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 18 Sep 84

["Base Provocation by British Intelligence" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Viktor Ponomarev:

Oleg Bitov, a Soviet journalist who disappeared under mysterious circumstances from an international film festival in Venice a year ago, has returned home.

Speaking at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists, held in Moscow today by the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY, Bitov described his return from Britain as a flight from nightmarish captivity.

The man who had survived the World War Two seige of Leningrad became a hostage of British special services in peacetime and lived through the horror of a tragedy staged by British intelligence according to a script borrowed from the archives of Nazi butchers in fascist concentration camps.

In September, 1983, Bitov was subjected to physicial voilence in a hotel and smuggled into Britain on a forged passport. There he found himself in the hands of British intelligence officers who were inducing him to betray his country. The so-called "Bitov statement" was made up in his name, followed by several fabricated interviews and press statements.

According to Bitov, British intelligence officers employed crude blackmail, preventing him meeting with Soviet diplomats in Britain.

Bitov named officers of British special services who had been directly involved in the violent provocation -- Hartland, Westall, Wilmont, Hailor, Prince, MacNot and a certain Joy (all the names transcribed from the Russian -- ed.). [TASS editorial notation]

These and other materials presented at the press conference convincingly show that violence is turning into every-day practice of British special services.

SOVIET OFFICIAL DENIES WESTERN RUMORS ON OGARKOV

OW180219 Tokyo KYODO in English 0212 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO -- Ivan Kovalenko, a veteran Kremlin officer, has denied foreign speculation that Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov was demoted in the wake of disintegration of Soviet Armed Forces or of showdown between the military and the Communist Party.

Kovalenko, deputy head of the party International Department, said Marshal Orgarkov's replacement was an ordinary reshuffle of top military officers.

Moscow announced on September 6 that Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev succeeded Orgarkov as chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Kremlin officer, who came to Tokyo last Wednesday as a member of a mission for talks with Japanese Communists, met separately with reporters from KYODO news service and the ASAHI SHIMBUN.

Rejecting foreign speculation of Marshal Orgarkov's replacement, Kovalenko said he could not understand why the Japanese are so interested and countered that head of Japan's defense agency is replaced every year.

Kovalenko, 66, one of most distinguished experts on Japan, also denied speculation that party leader Konstantin Chernenko was ill, saying that the general secretary was on duty in a healthy condition. Kovalenko denounced the United States for stationing 40,000 troops and nuclear arms in South Korea, which he said blocks a peaceful solution to tensions on the Korean peninsula. He called a "success" North Korean leader Kim Il-song's 46-day tour of the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania between May 16 and July 1. Kovalenko reaffirmed the Kremlin's support for North Korea's proposal, made last January, for tripartite talks among Pyongyang, Seoul and Washington for a peaceful reunification of the divided country. The United States rejected the proposal and preferred a four-way conference with China attending.

Kovalenk touched on Sino-Soviet relations and said there have been such positive changes as an increase in trade volumes and personnel exchanges. He said more preparations are necessary for Soviet Vice Premier Ivan Arkhipov to visit China. Arkhipov was scheduled to go to Beijing in May but the plan was canceled.

Kovalenko appealed for effective action on the part of Tokyo to improve Japan-Soviet ties which are said to be at the lowest ebb after the 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the 1983 Soviet shooting down of a South Korean airliner.

Moscow will make efforts if Japan removes sanctions or restrictions against the Soviet Union it took in 1980, he said. Better atmosphere and more preparations are needed to meet a Japanese request for Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to visit Japan, Kovalenko said.

In an interview with the ASAHI, a mass circulation daily, Kovalenko said Gromyko would meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan on September 28 for substantial talks on prevention of a nuclear war and suspension of an arms race.

Kovalenko denied foreign speculation that East German leader Erich Honecker canceled a visit to West Germany under Soviet pressures, the ASAHI said.

Kovalenko accused the Western bloc of trying to sever Moscow and East Berlin and said the two countries would be friendly and brotherly in the future, ASAHI said.

LATVIA'S PUGO ON CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY ABUSES

PM171031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report, followed by O. Meshkov dispatch, under the rubric "In the Wake of Criticism": "'The Dacha Builders'"]

[Text] B. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, has informed the editorial office that the Central Committee Bureau has reviewed the article "The Dacha Builders" published by PRAVDA on 2 August ("People's Control Page" No 13). The information it contained regarding abuses of official position and violations during the construction of cottages [sadovoy domik] by individual leaders of the Latvian SSR Ministry of Construction and some of the sector's enterprises corresponds with reality.

Communist N. Kaftaylov, Latvian SSR minister of construction, has been severely reprimanded for inadequate supervision and for having failed to take due measures to stop economic mismanagement and the squandering of allocated materials by enterprises under its jurisdiction. CPSU member A. Krolsu, republic first deputy minister of construction, has been reprimanded and had an entry made in his service record for inadequate supervision of work by leading staffers of the ministry and the sector's enterprises and organization and for personal indiscretion.

The instances of serious breaches of party and state discipline pointed out in the article "The Dacha Builders" have been reviewed at sessions of the bureaus of the relevant party raykoms. P. Gerashchenkov, former director of the "Spetsdetal" Plant; V. Shchepetilnikov, former manager of the "Promkomplekt" Trust; and I. Skrastinsh, secretary of the Republic Committee of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Union, have been expelled from the CPSU for abuses of official position for selfish purposes, violations of the norms of Communist morals and ethics, and manifestation of a private ownership mentality.

Severe party disciplinary measures have also been taken against Communist V. Sokurenko, former deputy chief engineer at the "Spetsdetal" Plant; CPSU member A. Shavkunenko, chief of the plant's supplies section; Communists R. Olengovich, manager of the "Latspetsstroy" Trust, and I. Yakimovich, chief engineer at the trust; and a number of other senior officials guilty of committing violations.

The party organization secretaries at the "Spetsdetal" Plant and the "Promkomplekt," "Stroymekhanizatsiya," and "Latspetsstroy" Trusts have been called to account for their unprincipledness and failure to take prompt measures toward Communists breaching party and state discipline. Disciplinary proceedings have been instituted against nonparty person V. Grushunov, former chief of the assembly section at the "Promkomplekt" Trust.

The party organization at the Latvian SSR Ministry of Construction has been instructed to step up the monitoring of work by the ministry apparatus.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has drawn the attention of Moskovskiy, Proletarskiy, Oktyabrskiy, and Kirovskiy Raykom secretaries to shortcomings in the organization of market gardening associations.

Party gorkoms and raykoms and the Latvian SSR Ministry of Construction have been instructed to thoroughly analyze the activities of senior officials displaying private ownership tendencies, striving for personal enrichment, and permitting abuses of official position.

Riga (PRAVDA correspondent O.Meshkov) -- A meeting of representatives from the above-mentioned labor collectives was held a few days ago at the "Oktobris" Club.

Republican Minister of Construction N. Kaftaylov delivered an explanation at the suggestion of the USSR People's Control Committee. He admitted that a considerable share of blame for the unsavory facts rests with the leadership of the Ministry of Construction, which quite often issued directives for the issue of allocated materials to private individuals, tolerated outright connivance with seriously compromised individuals, and so on. The Ministry of Construction Collegium, the minister said, is taking resolute measures to fundamentally improve the situation.

The statements by workers and employees were sharp and businesslike. "The need to impose proper order has been ripe for a long time in our enterprise," S. Rimshevits, leader of a team of loaders at "Spetsdetal" Plant, noted. "Today we are justly condemning thieving leaders, who enjoyed building up their personal prosperity at the state's expense. This, of course, is scandalous! But something else is scandalous, too -- the economic mismanagement at enterprises, which favors abuses. Come to the plant's yard and you will see for yourselves, and yet the plant's party organization and people's control group were liberal toward the violators...."

"A proprietorial sense and irresponsibility and idle talk are incompatible," A. Shestov, team leader at the same plant, declared. "Many inspections, as a result of urgent reports, are formal and superficial. We have seen today where all this leads."

Those attending the meeting were unanimous in their evaluation of the instances of abuses committed by officials. The general view is that what has happened must become a serious lesson for those who disregard our society's moral foundations.

As PRAVDA has already reported, the documents of the inspection carried out by the USSR Committee for People's Control have been sent to the USSR Prosecutor's Office.

SHORTAGE OF WOMEN AT ROOT OF BAM TURNOVER PROBLEM

PM171013 [Editioral Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in the 31 August Morning Edition carries on page 2 a 2,000-word report entitled "A Deficit...Based on a Suprplus: A Glance at the Problem of Retaining Cadres in the BAM Zone" by its "traveling editorial team." The authors cite the shortage of women as one of the main reasons for the excessive cadre turnover in the Baykal-Amur Railroad [BAM] zone: "Two-thirds of the construction workers are young people under 30, of whom 66.3 percent are men and 33.7 women.... Cadre turnover is increasing with every passing year. More than 75 percent of the workers at 6 major construction organizations have left and been replaced over the past 5 years." The authors note that these include married couples for whom sufficient provision has not been made. In Tynda and Neryungri, for instance, there are twice as many couples as was envisaged, the authors write. "The error was discovered a long time ago, but the situation has not been rectified." The authors also bemoan the high cost of the cadre turnover, mentioning that the direct costs of engaging a worker for the BAM project total R3,000, and question the practice of employing people on 3-year contracts.

ENERGY SUPPLIES, SAVINGS, SHORTCOMINGS VIEWED

LD162139 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 16 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast: video talk by political commentator L.A. Voznesenskiy]

[Text] The coming winter looks as if it will be fairly severe, which in itself should make us take a specially careful and earnest attitude toward its coming, primarily from the viewpoint of laying in stores of fuel. On the whole this is going normally and in keeping with targets, but that is the overall picture. At individual enterprises of a number of industries the situation with, say, reserves of coal, cannot be acknowledged as satisfactory. Let us see how the situation stands as regards the main types of heat and energy carriers.

Gas -- Enterprises of the gas industry are working well, to be sure, both in supplying gas to consumers and in laying in stores of gas in underground depots.

Gasmen have to complete work on repair of gas pipelines and, together with builders, accelerate the construction of compressor stations on the Urengoy-Center-1 system, so that the system may reach design capacity in December, and commission the route part of the Urengoy-Center-2 gas pipeline this year.

Oil -- Here there is lagging behind the plan targets for its extraction and refining, and serious additional efforts are required by the ministry and production associations and collectives of all enterprises of the industry.

Coal -- The lagging behind here is of a rather different nature, especially in the Kuzbass. Lagging has been permitted in unloading to consumers quality coals for the population, gas coals for power stations, and rich coals for the coke and chemical industry. The work of the miners and railwaymen's not well coordinated everywhere.

A few words too about electricity -- For the smooth supply of electricity and heat to industrial enterprises, stock farms, and housing, it is necessary to step up completion of storage space to create maximum reserves of fuel, to step up the overhaul of power equipment, to ensure the smooth work of all units of Kazakhstan's major power station, Ekibastuv GRES No 1, and to liquidate lagging in construction of individual nuclear power stations, since this leads to overplan expenditure of fuel and hydro resources.

Another major source of heat, power, and energy saving is to make full use of secondary heat, but we have not yet learned to do this as skillfully and effectively as in many countries, including our fraternal countries. The tasks of economizing on fule and power resources by the introduction of power-saving technologies have not been fulfilled by a number of major fuel- and power-consuming ministries. The greatest lagging in saving of boiler and furnace fuel has been permitted by the Ministries of Power, Coal Industry, Automotive Industry, Ferrous Metallurgy, and Electrical Equipment Industry of the USSR. Excessive electricity is consumed by the Ministries of Petroleum Industry and Coal Industry. The tasks for saving are not fulfilled by the very producer of electricity, the Ministry of Power of the USSR and also by the Ministry of Chemical Industry. Work is being done at an extremely low standard in power-saving at the Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR. The annual task for saving fuel and power was fulfilled in the first half of the year by only 23. It is to be hoped that enterprises of the Ministries of Fertilizers, Timber and Paper Industry, and Construction Materials Industry of the USSR, and a number of republics and oblasts will seriously pull themselves together in this respect.

This task is also one for each of us, for it is the housing and municipal economies that have a more than one-fifth share of the country's expenditure of fuel and power resources, and if all of us save during the year just 1 percent of household heat -- this calculation was published in the press recently -- it would be enough to supply a city with a population of 1 million for 1 whole year.

To complete the overhaul of housing heating systems, prepare for winter, ensure fuel supplies for schools, hospitals, all municipal and consumer enterprises and institutions, to supply the population with all the coal, firewood, and peat that it normally requires -- this needs quite a lot of attention and care from executive committees of oblast, city, and rayon soviets of people's deputies. If tomorrow morning the chiefs of ministries and departments, enterprises or organizations start their working day by checking on their readiness for winter, if each of us looks at what can be done at home and at work to save heat and power, and follow this up immediately with practical steps -- from stopping the delay in fulfillment of tasks for fuel and power resources to stopping the chinks in doors and windows -- then we will be fully equipped to cope with the cold.

USSR ATOMIC POWER ENGINEERING EFFICIENCY LAUDED

LD172227 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- TASS news analyst Petr Lidin writes:

The successful development of atomic power engineering is one of the key questions of the further increase of efficiency of the national economy. This conclusion made at a regular meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee that was held last week stems from the Soviet practice of the construction and operation of atomic power stations over many years.

As is known, the Soviet Union was the pioneer in atomic power engineering. 30 years ago, in 1954, the world's first atomic power station started generating electricity in the city of Obninsk, near Moscow. As many as 23 atomic power stations are operating or under construction in the Soviet Union now. When a power generating set at the Kalinin Atomic Power Station reaches its designed capacity of one million kilowatts by the end of the year the total capacity of atomic power stations in the USSR will surpass 21 million kilowatts.

The conclusion that the development of the system of atomic power stations enhances the efficiency of the country's economy is based on reliable economic calculations. Atomic power stations are efficient. The electricity now generated by atomic power stations in the USSR costs not more than electricity generated by thermal power stations.

Meanwhile, valuable non-renewable fuel which is also valuable raw material is being saved. Specialists have estimated that every atomic reactor with a capacity of one million kilowatts, and it is precisely such batch produced reactors are now installed in all atomic power stations under construction, saves two million tons of oil or three million tons of coal every year. And this is not all. A considerable economic effect is achieved also by ecological purity of atomic power stations, for these power stations do not pollute the environment.

As far as radiation goes, atomic power stations in the USSR are practically not hazardous either for the environment or for man. Scientists established that the concentration of radioactive aerosols at the atomic power stations and in a radius of 50 kilometres is at the level existing in nature, while the level of radiation of the personnel of atomic power stations makes up only one per cent of the admissible radiation dose established by medics. Academician Andranik Petrosyants, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy holds that approximately the same dose of additional radiation is received by a person working at an atomic power station and the one who watches programs of colour television.

Such a high level of reliability is ensured by perfect Soviet systems of radiation protection whose cost, by the way, makes up about half of the total cost of Soviet atomic power stations.

But atomic power engineering, the question of whose sped-up development was discussed by the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, means not only atomic power stations but also atomic systems of heat supply. The USSR was the first in the development of this type of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, too. The Bilibino Atomic Heating Plant has been functioning over many years in the Chukchi Peninsula beyond the Arctic Circle. Atomic heating plants are now under construction in the cities of Gorkiy, Voronezh, and near Odessa. They are to be built in Minsk, Kharkov, Volgograd.

The use of atomic energy for heat supply is highly effective. Specialists estimated that atomic heat costs on an average half as much as heat obtained by a traditional way.

The Soviet Union is not only developing its atomic power engineering, but also rendering assistance in this to CMEA member-countries. The total capacity of atomic power stations now operating in countries of the socialist community makes up 28 million kilowatts. In accordance with the agreements on cooperation in this sphere the aggregate capacity of atomic power stations in fraternal countries will reach approximately 100 million kilowatts by 1990.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW EDUCATION CONFERENCE

PM131002 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 84 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Preparing for Life, Preparing for Work: A Conference of the Aktiv of Public Education Workers in Moscow City"]

[Excerpts] The Moscow Gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom, Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration for Public Education, and the Moscow City Committee of the Education, Higher Education, and Scientific Institution Workers' Trade Union held a conference of the aktiv of the capital's public education workers in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions yesterday.

The conference participants discussed the question "On the results of the 1983-1984 academic year and the tasks of pedagogic collectives and public education organs in the 1984-1985 academic year in implementing the basic guidelines of the general educational and vocational school reform and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

In a few days' time, V.V. Grishin said, millions of children and young people will be arriving in the classes and lecture halls, sitting down at their desks, and beginning a new academic year.

This year the beginning of study coincides with Knowledge Day -- a holiday established by the government -- which will be marked in our country every year. Allow me to congratulate you on this holiday!

Much preparatory work has been done for the beginning of the present academic year. Dozens of new schools, vocational and technical schools, and study and ancillary [bytovyye] facilities for VUZes and technical colleges have been built and commissioned. Much work has been done in repairing educational establishments, staffing them with cadres of teachers and lecturers, and selecting pupils and students.

A kind word should be said today to all those who have worked so hard in preparation for the new academic year -- the construction and repair workers, sponsor organizations, and the educational collectives of schools and VUZes. They have created all the conditions essential for the commencement and successful conduct of academic study sessions. The task now is to make good use of these conditions so that the 1984-1985 academic year is successful.

The approaching academic year is a special one in the life of Soviet general educational schools.

The implementation of the general educational and vocational school reform formulated under the party Central Committee's leadership and approved by the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum is beginning with the public education system.

The school reform is of great political, socioeconomic, and ideological significance. It is an important component of the planned and all-around improvement of developed socialist society. The party has formulated a scientifically validated concept of young people's training, education, and preparation for life and work under present-day conditions.

The task, V.V. Grishin stressed, is to raise the work of general educational and vocational schools to a qualitatively new level, to eliminate the shortcomings existing in their activity, to ensure that pupils have an in-depth knowledge of the basics of their subjects, to mold in them firm communist convictions, diligence, and moral purity, and to bring them up in a spirit of love for our socialist motherland and readiness to defend it.

The implementation of the reform is expected to radically improve schoolchildren's labor education and vocational guidance by combining training with productive labor and to supplement young people's general secondary education with general vocational education.

Guided by the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the policy propositions and conclusions on questions of public educational development put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Moscow City party organization and public education workers are doing much work to fulfill the party's decisions. The tasks involved in the implementation of the school reform under Moscow's conditions have been examined at meetings of the aktiv of the city's CPSU organization, party raykom plenums, and sessions of the Moscow city soviet and rayon soviets. Meetings have been held in labor collectives and teachers' collectives and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. City and rayon plans have been formulated and are being implemented.

V.V. Grishin subsequently dwelt in detail on the measures being carried out in the city to implement the basic guidelines of the reform for the 1984-1985 academic year and for the future. School building, specifically, has been increased this year and 24 schools have been built. In the next 2 years it is planned to commission schools providing a further 70,000 places. The pace of school building will increase in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The complete provision of the population with children's preschool institutions will be an important social measure.

Measures related to the restructuring of schoolchildren's labor training have been outlined and are being implemented. Schools have been assigned to base enterprises. By 1990 over 30,000 work stations will be equipped for schoolchildren at enterprises and additional training shops and sections; in school production training combines and workshops will be opened enabling all pupils to be involved in socially useful and productive labor.

Questions of broadening and improving teacher training and of improving teachers' conditions of work, everyday life, and leisure are being resolved. From 1 September of this year there will be a gradual increase of 30-35 percent in the pay of public education workers. Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, called this a very proper and careful investment of the people's money. V.V. Grishin expressed the confidence that the concern of the Communist Party and Soviet state will find a positive response among Moscow's teachers and will galvanize their efforts even more to implement the party's policy and the basic guidelines of the school reform.

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The work ahead will be performed at a qualitatively new level, but the basis for it has been created by past experience. It is important to derive positive lessons from this experience, adopting all that is best and casting aside what is old and obsolete.

The capital's public education workers did quite a lot in previous years and in the last adademic year, too, to improve the quality of the training and educational process. The city's schools are providing students with a high level of knowledge overall and are carrying out worthwhile work on their ideological-political, labor, and moral education, and physical and aesthetic improvement.

For many years now good results have been obtained in students' training and education by the collectives of School No 310 in Baumanskiy Rayon, No 798 in Brezhnevskiy Rayon, School No 56 in Kiyevskiy Rayon, School No 470 in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, School No 784 in Perovskiy Rayon, School 679 in Sovetskiy Rayon, School No 183 in Timiryazevskiy Rayon, School No 172 in Tushinskiy Rayon, School No 609 in Zelenograd, and others. Some 62 schools have been awarded the title "model school." The collectives of these and many other schools and their leaders and teachers are characterized by constant creativity, the high responsibility of every worker, and the ability to perceive present-day problems and resolve them well. These schools enjoy a good reputation among the population and parents. The children there love their schools.

At the same time, V.V. Grishin noted, pedagogic collectives have much work to do. All training and educational activity must be brought fully into line with the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum's lofty demands on the restructuring of schools.

There are still many shortcomings in the work of Moscow's schools. There are pedagogic collectives in the city which are not organizing pupils' training properly. Some teachers do not complete teaching syllabuses, exaggerate grades, and tolerate the fact that some schoolchildren leave school with only a poor knowledge of the basics. Certain party organizations, educational collectives, and teachers are weak in tackling such an important school task as molding a communist world outlook in schoolchildren. In the past academic year one in every three pupils in the ninth grade across the city as a whole had a poor knowledge of such an important philosophy course as social science, while in Zheleznodorozhnyy, Kuntsevskiy, Svetastopolskiy, Timiryazevskiy, and Tushinskiy Rayons the figure was nearly 40 percent. Serious omissions in education work are demonstrated by instances of negative phenomena among schoolchildren. Poor use is being made of the potential of extracurricular work for shaping young people's spiritual aspirations.

Everyone can see and appreciate the grave consequences of slack work by individual teachers and educational collectives. After all, ommissions in training and education when one is a child often take many years to make up, and sometimes these gaps cannot be filled at all. It is because of a lack of in-depth knowledge and interest in study that a considerable number of students do not receive a truly worthwhile secondary education, cannot work creatively, or live a full spiritual life.

"...Our strategic guideline," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in the speech at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, "is the molding of a comprehensively developed individual.... Soviet youth should embark upon independent life as highly cultured, well-educated, diligent people."

The paramount task of party organizations and teachers in Moscow, V.V. Grishin noted, is to ensure that every young Muscovite grows up a conscious citizen with firm communist convictions and a high morality.

Graduates of Moscow's schools should be characterized by devotion to the party's cause, love of the motherland, in-depth and all-around education, diligence, honesty, goodness, responsiveness, and moral and physical perfection.

The reform provides the necessary conditions for enhancing all work on the communist formation of younger generations to the level of the party's high demands. Young people's general educational training is a prominent element in the communist education system. If the younger generation does not have up-to-date education, V.I. Lenin warned, communism will remain just a hope. Developing Lenin's idea, the basic guidelines for the school reform make it a fundamental task to ensure that every pupil has in-depth and firm knowledge.

Public education organs, party organizations, and school leaders should profoundly and self-critically analyze the organization of the educational process and adopt effective measures to improve the organization of the teaching of all social science subjects in light of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum decisions. It is essential to introduce more boldly everything new laid down by the reform -- active forms of training and modern equipment -- and to develop optional studies on a wide scale.

It is necessary to steadfastly raise the ideological and theoretical standard of teaching, intensify its philosophical thrust, and enhance the role of social science, while viewing all of this as a most important means of schoolchildren's political education. All forms of ideological work with students must be constantly improved. This work must be based on education by means of Marxist-Leninist ideas, the examples of the life and work of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin, and the historical experience of the CPSU and Soviet state; all this is an inexhaustible source of young people's ideological tempering.

Matters must be organized to ensure that all schoolchildren during their years of education acquire a good knowledge of the basics of political studies and a communist world outlook, and that this knowledge becomes their reliable guide to life and helps them to examine the phenomena and events of the present stage of social development. It is important to give young people a firm immunity to bourgeois ideology and the ability to resist views and morals alien to us. This work acquires special significance in view of the sharp exacerbation of the ideological confrontation between the two systems and must be conducted assertively and purposefully in every school.

Great potential for intensifying the education and, in particular the military-patriotic education of young people is provided by the preparation by our country and all progressive mankind for the noteworthy date -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Schoolchildren should be told more about the hero city Moscow and its defenders. It would be appropriate if children made their labor contribution, however, small, to the erection of a victory memorial on Poklonnaya Hill. The preparation for the upcoming World Youth and Students Festival should also be geared toward improving patriotic and internationalist education.

Questions of molding ideological and political qualities in schoolchildren should be resolved in conjunction with the inclucation of communist morality. Every Muscovite from an early age must learn honesty, truthfulness, modesty, and hostility to all forms of evil, self-interest, parasitism, and indifference. This work must be performed constantly, actively, and positively by all the forces of teachers' collective and of the schools' Komsomol and Young Pioneers organizations.

The paramount basis of the socialist way of life is a conscientious, conscious, and creative attitude to labor by every Soviet person.

The CPSU Central Committee has set the task of fundamentally improving young people's preparation for labor. This tenet is the cornerstone of the basic guidelines for the school reform. Before embarking upon independent life, all young people should be taught to regard labor as life's paramount need.

Much has been done and continues to be done in Moscow in student's labor education. Purposeful and planned work is being done in this respect in Volgogradskiy, Zelenogradskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, Perovskiy, Pervomayskiy, Sevastopolskiy, Sovetskiy, Timiryazevskiy, and a number of other rayons. Questions of implementing the reform in the sphere of preparing schoolchildren for labor have been well thought out and are being implemented there.

Nevertheless, it must be said that many schools and base enterprises have not achieved the necessary improvement with regard to this problem. For many years now the situation in the city regarding young people's involvement in the physical production and consumer sphere has not changed. Each year little more than one-half of secondary-school-leavers for whom work has been found enter the production sphere and only a part of these enter workers' trades. Quite a few of those school-leavers who do enter production lack interest in work, are indifferent to it, and see work as a temporary situation. The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum resolution requires effective measures to be taken to improve students' labor training. This is the common cause of schools, enterprises, and party, soviet, and economic organs.

It is a question, above all, of organizing socially useful labor and involving all students in it from an early age. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed, "instilling in schoolchildren a love for work and involving the strength of productive labor fully in the educational process are among education's most important tasks."

This year alone over 600 enterprises are organizing socially useful and productive labor for students; over 7,000 workplaces have been allocated to them. However, potential is not being sufficiently used. Most enterprises in industry, transport, and the services sphere must be enlisted for this. Party organizations and the economic leaders of enterprises and schools must think out and organize students' productive labor well and make it systematic and planned labor to ensure that schoolchildren see the usefulness of their labor, feel that they are really involved in fulfilling state plans, and receive a good work tempering in the labor collective.

The positive experience of a number of schools and of such plants as the Likhachev Truck Plant, the Lenin Komsomol Plant, the Lianozovskiy Electrical Engineering Plant, the Spotlight Plant, the "Khromatron" Plant, and the No 1 State Bearing Plant in the in-depth labor training of students in workers' trades for those enterprises, should be disseminated. It is important to improve the standard of schoolchildren's labor training, to conduct it in those professions most vital to the city, and to ensure that it meets students' personal aspirations and society's interests more fully and helps to bring school-leavers into production.

It is necessary to direct more school-leavers with incomplete secondary or full secondary education toward vocational and technical schools, which are the basic source for providing sectors of the city's economy with working cadres.

Teachers have always had and continue to have a leading role in students' training and communist education. There are nearly 50,000 teachers working in Moscow's schools, and on the whole, these are skilled cadres.

Several generations of Muscovites have been taught by such remarkable masters of teaching as USSR People's Teacher Lidiya Sergeyevna Filippova, who is a history teacher; Hero of Socialist Labor Boris Vasilyevich Vozdvizhenskiy, a physics teacher; Polina Fedorovna, Yegorova, a German-language teacher; Mariya Semenovna Kiryukhina, a Russian-language and literatiure teacher; USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Tatyana Nikolayevna Bokareva, a mathematics teacher; honored Teachers of the Republic Anna Yakovlevna Mironova and Aleksandra Ivanovna Kalinicheva, both primary schoolteachers; Vladimir Ivanovich Malov, a job skills teacher [uchitel truda]; Vladimir Vasilyevich Komikov, a physical culture teacher; and many others. They set young people an example of communist ideology and morality and combine a high level of professionalism with profound respect for and love of their pupils.

The city party organization rates the work of Moscow's teachers highly and sees them as a reliable assistant in educating the rising generations.

The new tasks set before Soviet teachers by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, V.V. Grishin went on to stress, are multifaceted and complex. To be equal to the tasks ahead, a teacher must have deep ideological convictions and a breadth of knowledge and must love his work passionately. The teacher must himself possess the qualities which he wants to instill in his pupils, since patriotism is fostered by patriotism, conviction by conviction, and diligence by diligence. The teacher has the right to teach so long as he himself is learning. This professional rule is especially relevant now.

The teacher is expected to show party-mindedness, constant self-education, and the persistent search for new and more effective ways of improving students' training and education. Unfortunately, there are quite a few teachers who work in old-fashioned ways, have not supplemented their knowledge for many years, and who are making no attempt to acquire the best experience. There can be no working like that now. The party has set the task of ensuring not just that individual teachers work well, but that every collective, every teacher, and every educator is equal to present-day requirements.

This is a responsible assignment for party organizations, school leaders, and national education organs and must be fulfilled.

Rayon teachers' conferences and educational councils must thoroughly examine questions connected with the restructuring of education and critically analyze the state of teaching and students' education. Each collective must determine specific measures and ways of implementing the reform and achieve real results in increasing the effectiveness of the training and educational process even in the coming academic year.

The school reform affects every family and all working people. It is very important to ensure that all teachers and public education workers are in constant contact with parents, work together with them, and propagate and explain the reform's ideas and ways of implementing them. The public must be actively involved in school matters.

The responsibility of public education organs for the organization of young people's training and educaton must be increased. These organs are expected to pursue a single state policy on the school reform, to promptly and creatively resolve urgent questions, and to ensure the raising of the standard of work of all schools in accordance with present-day requirements. The main administration, rayon administrations, and sections in charge of public education must take measures to improve the forms and methods of their work.

They must ensure the in-depth analysis of the state of education and progress in fulfilling the reform in Moscow. They must improve the monitoring of schools' work by inspectors. They must prevent formalism. More attention should be paid to the study, propagation, and introduction of advanced experience of training and educational work. Tireless concern must be shown for teachers and their conditions of work, everyday life, and leisure.

The selection, placement, and retraining of teacher cadres must be improved and greater concern must be shown to keep them in teaching. Those teachers who, for various reasons, are not working in education should be recruited to work in schools.

Against the backdrop of the practical implementation of the reform, the role of school directors and deputy directors is increasing considerably. They are expected to be good organizers and mentors of pedagogic collectives. Work with school leaders is to be the subject of special concern of party, soviet, and trade union organizations and public education organs.

Communists must be in the vanguard of the work to restructure education. One in four teachers and public education workers in Moscow is a CPSU member. Schools' Communists must display initiative in resolving those problems raised by the reform, ensure party leadership, pioneer interesting work, get pedagogic collectives to follow their lead, and have the ability to call any collective member of leaders to account in a party-minded fashion. It is incumbent on the Communists of schools and sponsor enterprises to ensure that Moscow provides a model and sets an example for the country in implementing the reform.

Party organizations and Komsomol organs should develop the independence and initiative of Komsomol and Young Pioneers' organizations in every way, prevent the excessive tutelage and control of their work, and help them to make life ideologically and emotionally rich and filled with great social content and interesting matters. In this respect it is necessary to increase students' responsibility for the quality of study and the observance of study and labor discipline and to ensure that every student actively participates in social life.

The approaching academic year begins with a nationwide festival -- Knowledge Day. On this day social and political events are to be held everywhere devoted to propagandizing our country's achievements in the spheres of education, science, and culture and in the working people's fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. Party and labor veterans, production pacemakers, those involved in science and technology, and the party propaganda aktiv should be involved in these measures on a wide scale. All the events must be well prepared to ensure that they are festive, vivid, and meaningful.

Our country is now beginning to prepare on a wide scale for the 27th CPSU Congress -- an important political event in the life of the party and all Soviet people. It is the duty of schools' party organizations and public education workers in the capital to come to the congress with new achievements in young people's training, communist education, and preparation for labor and social activity.

V.V. Grishin congratulated those taking part in the conference and all public education workers on the approaching new academic year and wished them creative successes in work and in fulfilling the great and responsible tasks posed by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum in molding the rising generations who are worthily continuing the great cause of communist building.

SOVIET PARTY GREETS GRISHIN ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD171056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have warmly greeted Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, on his 70th birthday.

The message of greetings says: From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear Viktor Vasilyevich, long years of life, good health, and fruitful activity for the benefit of our party and the Soviet people.

By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for great services rendered to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and in connection with his 70th birthday, Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and Hero of Socialist Labor, has been awarded the Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS SCHOOL CONFERENCES, OPENINGS

PM171319 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 31 August carries on pages 1 and 2 under the headline "Rearing Citizens and Patriots" a 4,000-word GRUZINFORM report on a 29 August conference of teachers in Tbilisi's Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon, which states that:

"In the presidium were E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; G. Gabuniya, first secretary of Tbilisi Gorkom; A. Sekvarelidze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Science and Education Institutions Department leaders of ministries and departments, VUZ rectors, and workers in people's education."

The same report later states that:

"Comrade E. Shevardnadze delivered a long speech at the conference." No further details are provided.

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 1 September front-pages under the headline "Congratulations on the New Premises and the New Academic Year!" a 750-word GRUZINFORM report which states:

"On 1 September the bell will ring for the first time in 30 new Georgian schools where almost 16,000 students will sit at their desks. The schools are already prepared to receive their charges. According to a tradition established in recent years, newly built schools are visited by leaders of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organizations, and representatives of the public to wish the young people and their teachers a successful acquisition of knowledge and labor skills, and the implementation of Lenin's behests.

"This time too, on 31 August, a number of newly built schools in Georgia's capital were visited by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; G.A. Andronikashvili and G.N. Yenukidze, secretaries of the Georgian Communisty Party Central Committee; G.D. Gabuniya, first secretary of Tbilisi Gorkom; B.E. Saralidze, chairman of Tbilisi Gorispolkom; and Georgian SSR Minister of Education O.D. Kinkladze. They talked with construction workers, teacher collectives, parents, and students, congratulated them on the start of the new academic year, and expressed the wish for the successful implementation of the new school reform."

The same report later states:

"Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze assessed highly the work of the construction organizations and teacher collectives that have done so much in preparation for welcoming their pupils and to please them with new premises fitted with the last work in teaching and medical equipment.

"The great concern for children with physical disabilities was particularly noted, and it was stressed that this too is a manifestation of the tireless desire of our party and state to rear a physically and morally healthy generation. It was mentioned during the meeting that this concern is only possible under conditions of Soviet power wherein child care has been raised to the level of party and state policy with everything done free of charge and with love, unlike bourgeois society where the good things are bought for incredible sums and everything is available only to the 'chosen few.'"

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH OBLAST AKTIV MEETINGS

PM170955 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 2

[TASS report: "All Reserves Into Operation"]

[Excerpts] Alma-Ata, 6 Sep -- Harvesting in the Kazakh virgin land grain fields, which exceed 15 million hectares in area, has reached its height. With every passing day the pace of the harvesting increases. The machine operators of Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, and Kokchetav Oblasts are making a weighty contribution to this, striving to gather the whole harvest, which has been grown in complex weather conditions, rapidly and without losses. This was noted at meetings of the oblast party economic aktivs held 4, 5, and 6 September in Pavlodar, Petropavlovsk, and Kokchetav.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the aktivs' meetings.

D.A. Kunayev visited the installations of the Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Center, a number of other industrial enterprises and construction sites, and farms in the oblasts, and spoke with machine operators, party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers, and leaders and specialists.

COMPARISON OF POLITBURO REGULAR SESSION REPORT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 September in its First Edition front-pages an unattributed report under the heading "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo" that is identical to the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 14 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1.

TURKMENISTAN NOTES LAPSES IN ITS KOMSOMOL WORK

LD171358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Participants in today's plenary session of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee have examined the tasks of the republican party organization arising from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of party leadership of the Komsomol and raising its role in the communist upbringing of young people and Comrade Chernenko's speech on the questions of party's work with young people.

Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered a report, and other speakers, noted that the republic's young pepole actively participate in economic, social, and political life.

At the same time, shortcomings were noted. A decision to draw up measures to improve the party's leadership of the republican Komsomol has been made. Participants of the plenum also examined tasks in connection with fulfilling the decision of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum concerning the main directions of the reform of general education and vocational educational establishments.

PRAVDA PRAISES YEVTUSHENKO NEUTRON BOMB POEM

PM171400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Vladimir Ognev article under the "USSR State Prize Contender" rubric: "Poetry Is Action"]

[Text] Yevgeniy Yevtushenko's poem "Mom and the Neutron Bomb" begins: "And there is a newspaper Kiosk from the Riga station at a turning on the Perugia-Assisi highway, where Mom sells the day-after-tomorrow's newspapers, which write that war has henceforth been abolished forever." From a commonsensical standpoint it is impossible for a Riga station newspaper kiosk to be situated at a fork on an Italian road or for the day-after-tomorrow's newspapers to be sold, and it is also difficult, alas, to believe today that war "will be abolished" forever. But abolishing "common sense," in so far as it reinforces everything which hinders poetry, that is to say, the movement of life and the audacity of that movement, is one of poetry's intentions. Mankind today dreams of abolishing war, and the worldwide extent of that dream enables people to feel that all points on the globe are a shared point of concern for them and the "day-after-tomorrow's" hope is today's reality'... "Mom and the Neutrom Bomb" was written in an audacious meter -- the poem maintains itself on the dangerous borderline between poetry and prose. The richness of imagery and the constantly taut spring of associations sustain its broad metric beat.

Yevtushenko once wrote in a poem: "...I wanted to give happiness to the whole world." That phrase expresses the poet's maximalist program in a naive, defenseless, almost childlike, but truthful way. His agonizing search for truth, "self-torment," and even the passion of his questing itself are in the spirit of the national tradition. He has never avoided the most acute and urgent social problems of our development, not to mention international events. In the latter, he has a whole series of verbal deeds to his credit, whose number would be impressive for an artist at any time.

For him a Soviet patriot's stance is inseparable from sharp and direct criticism of everything that is backward, inert, and vulgar and that lurks even in the corners of our own house. In "Mom and the Neutron Bomb" Yevtushenko is true to himself. He sees the danger of "addiction" to things and money and the danger of duplicity and divergence from the standards of revolutionary morality.

As always with Yevtushenko, everyday life is interwoven with being. His muse is social life. Disdainful slighting of social life is not for him, since he is aware that it is the form of our everyday existence. It is a level which many servants of the muses cannot bring themselves to show, being ashamed, as it were, of its insuffciently "lofty" or "spiritual" character, which we only ascribe to the "eternal questions," and being embarrassed to find the Soyuzvodokanal-Proyekt cheek to jowl with the Lethe.

Yet, art has always existed primarily through the relevance of its statement about life, and only afterward by hierarchical considerations -- especially since it is at this "low" level that the tendencies, which in their historical projection will be precisely of decisive significance for those very eternal questions, in reality show themselves more clearly. Mayakovsky did not have to be told that, but for some reason or other it does prove a stumbling block for certain contemporaries.

Yevtushenko's experience in the question of so-called "contradictions" is also highly instructive. On reading certain critical articles on the poet, I have been amazed at the naivety of the judgements to the effect that Yevtushenko's problem is his "diversity" and "variety." Life's contradictions do not pass artists by. We have somehow begun to forget this. We are wont to see shortcomings wherever there is a readiness on the part of a gifted person to shoulder the burden of the times, a heavy burden indeed, and wherever a talent avows itself and there is artistic conscientiousness present.

Yevtushenko came to literature during significant years when great and long-term changes and improvements in society were taking place. His perception of the world was engendered by the particular features of the time of his debut and amplified by the features of the poet's own personality and temperment. Reading Yevtushenko, it seems that he is convinced that nothing had a name or was pinned down in words, before he came along. It was as if the world were perceived by Yevtushenko himself for the first time and he had to tell the world about the world and about his place in it. "I will be everywhere, I will be everyone. I will be everything." His poetry is so tightly and densely packed that sometimes, as in a crowded room, you get lost. However, simultaneously with this overcrowding of heroes, countries, continents, slogans, declarations, professions, evaluations, character traits, and unfinished epic sketches, his poetry bursts with so much of his individual, personal, and spontaneous feeling, and at times shocking, "private" vision of life, that the most remote thing becomes close and the most common thing intimate.

The circle of his readers cannot be narrow, given such creative purpose. He speaks about what is on everyone's mind and everyone is concerned about. Yet, Yevtushenko would not be an original artist if he did not speak about much which seems familiar in a fresh, vivid, distinctly formulated, and graphic way and with his characteristic boldness, a genuine, civic boldness, which is engendered by his stance -- an ability to look a subject in the face and to call a spade a spade. The main thing is that he speaks with such a demonstratively personal and confidential intonation that even the most severe critics are prepared to forgive him his hurriedness of expression and restless temperament. The uncircumspect frankness is sometimes interpreted as a pose, a game, or a tactical device. Indeed, it is possible that there are grounds for such a reproach in certain cases, but it seems to me somehow that Yevtushenko has been truthful from the very outset. He "flirts with," or more precisely, overdoes the openness, which exacts its own revenge on the artist. Yevtushenko's character contains sentimentality, passion, and tenderness. In the poem "Mom and the Neutron Bomb," for example, his barmaid, the "gray wolf," the grim inhabitants of the Polesye region, and even the "air force general" "weep"...

A thoughtful critic once described Yevtushenko's lyrical poetry on international themes as "principally reportage." That is essentially true, but I should like to draw attention to the approach of modern poetry to reportage and "journalism." The time is long since past when current affairs writing was seen as a particular prose genre and other, lyrical material fell to the lot of poetry. The role of facts and observations in present-day poetry is a large one. It is not coincidental that photography and the cinema are Yevtushenko's hobbies. His eye sees "like a camera."

The reader will no doubt support me in my view that any newspaper fact or shot from documentary film still possesses such power of emotional expressivity and terseness of imagery that the impact of its universal human meaning will often surpass a whole load of rhymed outpourings in its strength of suggestion. Are current affairs writing, factual accounts, and documents crowding out the traditional lyric? I think you cannot put the question in that way. As in the dispute between the "lyric poets" and the "physicists," there remains the problem of the quality of poetry, of its significance, meaningfulness, and aptness for the times and the needs of the mature reader. Modern Russian poetry possesses a broad range of talent, encompassing diverse spheres of man's spiritual world. It is a question not of the unity, but of the breadth of poetry and of the right of an individual, such as Yevtushenko, to have attention paid to the valuable aspects of his particular gift.

Yevgeniy Yevtushenko's political and social lyric poetry and the response to it throughout the world are weighty evidence....

Yevgeniy Yevtushenko's poem fits into a general context of politicization of literature and art, which, as life itself decrees, naturally does not leave aside any genre, but in fact breaks through the customary divisions. We are already witnessing this process.

"Mom and the Neutron Bomb" is a poem about the terrible threat of nuclear catastrophe; it is a poem of warning. It is worth recalling the sarcastic comment by one of the poem's heroes, that of the Perugian professor, to the effect that in the event of a catastrophe there would be no memory left of him, who was unique and singular, and that the "powerful of the world," who had unleashed the war and were hiding in their bunkers, would gradually die off, since they "will sow medals and uniform buttons" instead of seed, never having known what work was. There will be no memory at all, the poet says. There will be no memory of the family, the race, or civilization, unless, that is, we all form a barrier against war, unless we heed the voice of the people's conscience, the voice of the old woman Ganna, from Belorussia's Polesye region, who the participants in the peace march hold aloft like a wooden madonna...

Peace marches are a remarkable symbol of our time. They are a manifestation of the people's self-awareness. In Tvardovskiy's notable words: "I shall not be alone with death," not collective death but the collective war of Death. Yevtushenko is right, there is a fundamental difference between the fear of the "Perugian professor" -- anxiety -- about not losing but preserving the traces of mankind. The unity of the human species includes the complex unity of the individual, the nation, the human race.

The Russian classical tradition has left us the lofty mission of uniting people into a single family or, as Yevtushenko says, the "experience of colossal efforts aimed at overcoming people's tragic disunity." It is only when one has truly grasped that the "lessons of the Russian classics are the lessons of one's attitude toward the motherland and mankind" that one can worthily continue the tradition of patiotic spirtuality. "Misfortune cannot be foreign." Thus speaks the Soviet poet. Thus speak, must speak, the poets of the whole world, and each one in the voice of his own people.

"Mom and the Neutron Bomb" is a poem of conscience. Like Yevgeniy Yevtushenko's other best works, it reminds us that poetry is action.

LATE REPORT: TASS DETAILS BITOV PRESS CONFERENCE

LD181227 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- Soviet journalist Oleg Bitov, who was presented in the West as a defector, was, in actual fact, abducted with the use of force by British secret services in Italy. Oleg Bitov himself told a press conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen in Moscow today how it all happened.

Last year the LITERARY GAZETTE sent him to the international Venice film festival. "As I returned to my hotel late at night on September 8," Bitov told the press conference, "I took my [word indistinct], crossed the street to reach my villa, rang the doorbell and the door opened, but there was no light that time for some reason. I paid no attention to that and stepped forward into the darkness only to get a terrible blow at the back of my head."

"When I came to a little in the morning," Oleg Bitov continued, "I found myself deprived of my own volition and good memory and even coordination of movement. For the rest of my days in Italy I was half-conscious. Yet, I do remember quite well those moments when I came to."

Oleg Bitov then spoke of how he was sent now to a villa somewhere up in the mountains now to some apartment. "That went on for several days," he said. "Total apathy for what was going on, a half-conscious state and sometimes a sense of unruffled oblivion: the psychotropic injections did their job well." In that state Oleg Bitov was taken out from Pisa in an Alitalia plane with a forged British passport to Britain.

"In the old Fellbridge Hotel in East Grinstead, south of London, drug treatment continued. I was taken out two or three times away to army barracks at the entrance to Brighton, from the direction of Lewis for questioning. When, however, those Sherlock Holmeses found I had nothing whatever to do with intelligence service, and they did it rather quickly, I found I was confronted by the same officials of the British secret services, but this time, as 'political scientists,' producers, and go-betweens from publishing houses. I was offered a well-paid job in the gallery of mud-slinging anti-Sovieteers. Seven weeks after my enforced arrival in Great Britain, there appeared the so-called 'Bitov statement'."

"I hereby declare with a full sense of responsibility: This fabrication belongs, wholly and entirely, to the specialists of the British intelligence service. Today it is easy to make up any text, keeping the tone of one's voice and intonation, out of disconnected phrases taken from various conversations, with the help of special technology."

"In fact," Oleg Bitov said, "I had to experience a wide array of techniques and expedients of the 'cloak and dagger' gentlemen: blackmail and stagemanaging of provocative situations, application of medical innovations for inhuman purposes, bribery, threat of being discredited in the eyes of the Soviet people, and, finally, the use of violence, including physical violence, which has become a point of national law. How many times I heard these threats from secret service officials. They told me not without pride that they were waging an undeclared war against the Soviet Union. And in that war -- I shall now quote one of the British intelligence service officials who introduced himself as a 'man taking decisions' -- 'there is only one law, and that is the total absence of laws! Keeping a man in captivity, treating him as a prisoner-of-war in time of peace, forcible suppression of his person are not a criminal offence.'"

Oleg Bitov gave many names of people from the British intelligence who were trying to convince him to become a traitor.

"There are three options for anyone who is taken prisoner (in a declared or an undeclared war!)," Oleg Bitov said. "One is that of open resistance and unequivocal disobedience, that is prompt death and unnamed grave. I am no hero. I am an ordinary man, and the threats and revelations of intelligence service officials left no room for doubt about the outcome of such a struggle. Another one is that of betrayal, abandonment of all of one's convictions and total defection to the other camp. The whole of my being as a Soviet man rebelled against it. While abroad, I used any opportunity to let my close relatives, as much as I could do it under the unending surveillance of my 'guardians' know that that was not my option. "There was the third option, a difficult one, involving the rist of being discredited in the eyes of your people and one that does not necessarily guarantee the success but one as you see, that sometimes ends well. I chose that option: to gain time, to lull the vigilance of my captors at least for a time and to get them to stop their dopings. I pretended to be in a mood to cooperate.

"With encouragement from my 'intelligence patrons', I began to conclude long-term contracts for the publication of the books they wanted me to produce...I realized: I had a chance to work...no, not on the book my 'patrons' were waiting for. [sentence as received] I was writing the only book I could write, the real book comprising my own impresions as well as the revelations of Barrons, Hartlands and those of their ilk. There was nothing more important left for me to do than to keep and to bring to public notice the evidence of an eyewitness of the backstage dealings of Western secret services which had become the strike force of the 'crusade' declared against the Soviet Union."

Answering questions of newsmen how one should treat now his statements published in the Western press, Oleg Bitov said: "Without those articles and statements I would have never been able to get rid of the 'patronage' of my unasked-for 'patrons'. None of these statements had been left without such 'editing', which I had never seen throughout my 30-year-old career of journalist. You like to say that there is no censorship in the West. This is a lie! The text in the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH was so much distorted that it can be described only as a crude form of censorship. I myself decided to return to the Soviet Union, myself bought the ticket and left Britain by air, that time without 'escorts'", Oleg Bitov said answering questions of newsmen.

A correspondent of the newspaper DAILY MAIL asked whether Oleg Bitov had turned to the British authorities with a request that he be granted political asylum or had such proposals been made by the British side. "I have never done that in a conscious state," Oleg Bitov answered.

"I was trying to contribute a number of articles, but they were simply rejected by the editorial boards and secret services. Many attempts were made to put into my articles in the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH as many crude anti-Soviet cliches as they could. They got tired of trying to persuade me, and the secret services sent me for another compulsory period of rest as far from London as they could, so that I could have nothing to do with the process of publication of my articles."

Answering the question why during his departure he did not take care of the 40 thousand pound sterling, which he had on his bank account, Bitov said. I could not use that account without the permission of the secret services. You cannot, perhaps, understand how I could leave behind such a sum of money. But the homeland is dearer.

"Then on what means did you live in Britain in the course of a year", a correspondent from the FRG was interested to know. "I lived on the means of the secret services," Oleg Bitov explained, "which spend them in disregard of the interests of the British taxpayers."

PRICE COMMITTEE OFFICIAL VIEWS PRICE CUTS

PM121520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[Interview with N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices, by unnamed PRAVDA correspondent: "For the People's Benefit; At the USSR State Committee on Prices"]

[Text] The USSR State Committee on Prices reports that, in accordance with a decision by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, as of 1 September 1984, state retail prices of the following consumer goods have been reduced:

	Percentage price reduction (average)
textiles made from acetate and triacetate yarns	30
dresses, blouses and other light clothing: made from acetate and triacetate textiles for adults	20
made from artificial and synthetic textiles for children	30
children's knitted outerwear made from artificial and synthetic yarns	30
children's knitted underwear made from cotton and polyester	20
knitted underwear made from artificial and synthetic years	19
of which:	
articles for children	30
hosiery made from synthetic yarns	20
of which:	
children's elastic tights	30
small wares made from acetate and triacetate yarns	22
clothes made from artificial fur	30
cashmere and pure wool scarves	17
certain types of imported carpets	20
some cultural, consumer and household goods	17

Moreover, retail prices of some medicines have been reduced.

The overall reduction in retail prices is R2.2 billion for one year.

N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices, commented on the report in conversation with a PRAVDA correspondent.

Question: Nikolay Timofeyevich, as is known, this retail price reduction is the fourth in the last 18 months. What have you to say about it?

[Glushkov] The reduction in retail prices announced on 1 September and the fact that it forms part of a series are graphic evidence of the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums aimed at improving the population's living standard in the current 5-year plan. It should be stressed that the price reductions apply to everyday, consumer goods. They cover many types of clothing -- sewn goods, knitwear, hosiery and small wares, as well as a range of cultural, consumer and household goods: audio systems, record players, mopeds and some other articles.

Production of these goods has increased substantially lately, demand for them is essentially being satisfied, and this has created certain opportunities for reducing retail prices significantly, by 20-30 percent. I believe everyone will see that increased production and filling the market with goods can provide the only basis for a reduction in retail prices. Naturally, it is a matter of satisfying popular demand for goods that match consumer requirements in terms of quality, external appearance, finish, and fashion.

Question: The price reductions apply to many children's goods and, in this case, the price reductions have been bigger than for adult articles. In this connection, could you talk about price policy in relation to the children's range of goods?

[Glushkov] You were correct in your observation: The distinctive feature of the price reduction is that many types of goods for children will be substantially cheaper. Children's coats and jackets made from artificial fur, for example, will be cheaper, as will knitted outerwear made from artificial and synthetic yarns, and knitted underwear made from cotton and polyester yarn. The reduction in retail prices of children's articles is, as a rule, 30 percent. I must point out that never before has there been such an extensive reduction of prices of children's goods.

The Soviet state's price policy in relation to children's goods is a policy of concessionary prices. The retail prices of these goods envisage minimum revenue, and in a number of cases they are set lower than the prime cost of maufacture. The amount by which production expenditures exceed retail prices is repaid to enterprises out of the state budget. For example, factories are given additional discount on retail prices for textiles, fur, artificial leather and some other materials used to manufacture children's sewn, knitted and fur articles. The discount is between 10 and 50 percent depending on the type of material. State subsidies for the production of children's goods total around R1 billion. This sum will increase considerably with the new price reductions.

By keeping retail prices of children's goods at a relatively low level, our state is displaying concern primarily for large families and families with small incomes.

Of course, the retail prices of children's goods produced by industry in accordance with consumer demand take into account quality and product expenditure. It is important to ensure the constant availability of a wide range of primarily inexpensive children's goods. Let the purchaser choose the articles he needs -- of whatever quality and price level.

Question: The price reductions also apply to some types of medicines. Can you supply more detail about this?

[Glushkov] As is known, medicine prices here are based on low-profit production. More than one-half of all the medicines that are made cost no more than 30 kopecks a box. At the same time, new types of medicines have higher prices associated with manufacturing expense or import purchases. It is now possible to somewhat reduce the retail prices of a number of these preparations. They are medicines used in the treatment of cardiovascular disease, asthma and some other conditions.

It should be borne in mind that pharmacies sell less than one-half the medicines that are produced; the rest are dispensed free of charge through medical establishments. Medicines for treatment of a number of diseases, diabetes, cancer and others, are also supplied free of charge.

Question: Besides the goods mentioned in the price reduction report, will the goods affected by seasonal clearance sales also be cheaper as of 1 September?

[Glushkov] Yes, the third seasonal clearance sale is already starting. People can buy at reduced (up to 40 percent) retail prices completely sound goods that for one reason or another were not sold during the season. I must also report that on 1 September the temporary retail price markup in the case of some "N" category ("New lines") goods will be abolished.

The total gain to the consumer as a result of the price reduction over the past 18 months, taking into account seasonal sales of goods at reduced prices and the abolition of temporary retail price markups for a number of "N" category goods, will be the impressive sum of over R9 billion.

Question: These and other measures aimed at improving the Soviet people's well-being enable every family and person to buy more goods and foodstuffs. Could you use specific examples to show this?

[Glushkov] I will quote a number of figures. The retail trade turnover of state and cooperative trade nearly trebled in 1983 compared with, say, 1965. Sales of cultural and consumer goods and the most important foodstuffs increased during that period. For example, sales of meat and meat products increased 2.1 times, animal oil 1.9 times, and vegetable oil 1.7 times. Egg consumption increased 4.2 times, sugar 1.5 times and confectionery 1.8 times. As for industrial goods, I will mention the following facts: Sales of clocks and watches last year were increased by 90 percent over 1965, sales of television sets were up 120 percent and sales of china, earthenware and glassware were up 450 percent.

It has to be said that increased production and sales of consumer goods and the widening of the paid services sphere, with a definite improvement in social production efficiency, are the main condition of ensuring a course toward stable retail prices of basic goods and foodstuffs.

I want to say that the retail prices of many goods, above all foodstuffs, do not pay for their production. In this case, price stability is maintained through state subsidies. In 1983 more than R40 billion were allocated from the budget to make up the difference between expenditure on procurement, purchase, processing and marketing of meat and dairy products and existing retail prices. State subsidies in housing and municipal services run to over R6.5 billion per annum.

Question: Clearly, it is appropriate to mention in our conversation that the measures adopted by the Communist Party and Soviet state to improve the people's living standards are not confined to maintaining stable retail prices for basic goods and products or reducing the prices of a number of goods.

[Glushkov] That is so. Workers' and employees' average pay is constantly increasing on the basis of improved labor productivity. In the four years of the current 5-year plan, it has risen from R169 to R185. Major one-time measures have been implemented to increase the rates and salaries of people working in the coal and slate industry and in mine construction. As in the past, considerable funds are going into measures to improve the pay and increase the material interest of agricultural workers in increasing production and improving its quality.

A stage-by-stage pay increase of 30-35 percent for teachers and other people employed in people's education begins on 1 September. This measure will affect 6 million people and will cost approximately R3.5 billion annually. Moreover, public consumption funds are increasing annually and a considerable proportion is being used to finance schools, VUZes, hospitals, cultural enlightenment and sports establishments. Soviet people enjoy their services free of charge. Housing construction is expanding. Apartments and municipal services are cheap.

Major measures have been implemented in 1981-1984 to increase state aid to families with children. Partially paid leave has been introduced for looking after children under one year old; working women with two or more children under 12 now get an extra 3 days' paid leave; paid leave to look after a sick child has now been increased to 10 days; single mothers now have bigger state benefits. A one-time state benefit is now paid for the birth of a child when the mother is working or a full-time student, grants are given to all students who have children and mothers with many children now receive extra benefits when they are given pensions.

A number of measures relate to maintaining children in preschool establishments. There has been an increase in expenditure on food, extra concessions have been introduced relating to charges for parents, and parents whose aggregate income does not exceed R60 per month per family member are exempt from payment.

I should point out also that decisions have been made on improving the material and everyday living conditions of Great Patriotic War veterans and the families of servicemen who were killed and also on improving their pensions.

In conclusion, I want to say that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, in its consideration of questions relating to the reduction of retail prices, pointed out the need to further increase the production of consumer goods, widen their range and improve their quality. It is necessary to intensify labor collectives' work on reducing the prime cost of output and improving labor productivity. The creation of additional material and financial resources in the country is an indispensable condition of the successful fulfillment of the social program approved by the 26th CPSU Congress.

PRAVDA REVIEWS FIELD, LIVESTOCK PERFORMANCE

PM131041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary" on agricultural performance under the general heading: "The Country's Shock Vigil"]

[Text] The farms of Krasnokamskiy Rayon in Bashkiria achieved their long-awaited success: They were the first in the autonomous oblast to fulfill their socialist pledges on sales of grain to the state, providing the motherland with twice as much as planned. The machine operators were immediately summoned to the beet fields and potato plantations and to preparation of land and seeds for the new harvest.

Not for nothing is September called the agricultural peak time. Harvesting of wheat, rye, and barley is going ahead rapidly in eastern parts. The virgin steppe country is filled with the noise of engines. Sunflowers are ready in Kuban and Ukraine, as are beets in Moldavia and Kursk and Penya Oblasts. Workers on some kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia and Estonia must be more vigorous in their potato and vegetable harvesting work.

The fields of leading farms, where plowing, winter sowing, and fertilizing are currently taking place, are an object lesson for laggard farms in advanced experience and in the ability to obtain heavy yields. The foundation is being laid for next year's harvest. Master farmers are using the subsurface tilling method, making skillful use of bare fallows and introducing progressive techniques. The farmers in Stavropol Kray have calculated their resources and plan to treat 300,000 hectares of fallow land to a full dose of fertilizers in order to obtain 40-45 quintals of wheat per hectare. At the same time, increased quantities of organic fertilizers are being spread on the fields, but there are still many farms where fallow land does not get its fair share of attention. Rural Communists, people's control workers, and rayon agro-industrial association services must look into this.

Nearly one-half of the planned area of winter crops has been sown, and approximately one-third of the fall plowing has been done. The rate of feed procurement is somewhat lower than last year. Farmers in Uzbekistan, Georgia, and Kirghizia are taking their time laying in hay and silage. There has been good experience as well: Farmers in Lithuania and Latvia have already fulfilled the hay procurement plan, and more than 1 million tons of hay have been stacked in Moscow Oblast. Feed procurement work is going well in the Ukraine and Azerbaijan.

How are livestock unit workers coping with their pledges? The other day A. Vorgodyayeva, milkmaid at the Kryazh Sovkhoz, Kuybyshev Oblast, received the congratulations of her colleagues. Having surpassed the annual milk yield target of 5,000 kg per cow, she is a whisker away from the new target of 6,000 kg. In the country as a whole, milk purchases increased by 4.5 percent in the first 8 months compared with the same period last year, livestock and poultry purchases increased by 8 percent, and egg purchases by 3 percent. Livestock workers in Belgorod and Kamchatka Oblasts and in Chuvashia increased their contribution to meat production. Kalingrad and Murmansk Oblast and Karelian ASSR farms have obtained considerably more milk than last year. Yet, the livestock raising process in, for example, Uzbekistan is still a mess.

It is a matter of honor for working people in the field and livestock unit to analyze the errors that are still being made, taking advantage of the experience of leading farmers, organize efficient work, and finish the current agricultural year in a fitting manner.

AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON HARVEST PROGRESS

GF161634 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 16 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Dear listeners, we draw your attention to a summary of today's newspapers in the republic.

The pace of cotton and grape harvesting in Azerbaijan is increasing every day. Meanwhile, procurement of fruits, potatoes, tobacco, wool, and livestock products is nearing conclusion. The complete realization of the current year's state plan for developing the republic's agricultural domain is closely linked with the organization of work in cotton fields and on viticulture plantations, as well as in each and every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

Today's newspapers report that a discussion held by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee centered on these matters. Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting. He said: Irrespective of the mostly unfavorable weather conditions, agricultural workers in Azerbaijan have grown a good crop. As a whole, harvesting and work related to procurement continue successfully. The state plans related to the production of celery and melons, the picking of green tea leaves, and the procuring of cocoons have been fulfilled ahead of time. As for teagrowers [caycilar], they have overfulfilled the whole of the plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan period. Meanwhile, the pace of grape harvesting feed procurement is increasing every day. The peasants are fulfilling the 9-month plan for procuring milk and eggs and the annual state plan related to the sale of wool ahead of time. The peasants of Azerbaijan, who have worked devotedly in the fields under complex weather conditions, will be able to pick abundant quantities of cotton by organizing their work properly.

Kyamran Bagirov continued: Today's discussion is related to reaping all the grown crop in an organized way in as short a time as possible and reporting the accomplishment. While visiting cottongrowing regions, the republic's party and government officials arrived (?at the conclusion) that abundant crops had been grown everywhere and that there was every opportunity to harvest it quickly.

Irrespective of this, Kyamran Bagirov pointed out that a number of shortcomings had emerged in the organization of work related to harvesting, and concrete measures were drawn up during the discussion for eliminating these shortcomings. The obligations of the republic's agricultural workers were also established.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

PROGRESS OF SPACE COMPLEX COSMONAUTS UPDATED

LD140954 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- TASS special correspondent reports from the mission control centre:

Today is the 220th day of the work on the near-earth orbit of Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov.

Yesterday several series of astrophysical studies were carried out on broad the "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-11" manned complex. With the help of the "Siren" telescope-spectrometre created jointly by Soviet and French specialists the cosmonauts measures the spectres of X-ray sources of the galactic and extra-galactic origin situated in the Sagittarius and Cygnus Constellations.

Today most of the time was devoted by the cosmonauts to the medical examination of the crew. In the morning the experiment was performed with the aim of measure the composition of microimpurities in the atmosphere of the station. It is planned to study the keenness and depth of sight. The cosmonaut-researcher Oleg Atkov will take samples of the vein blood of the commander and the flight engineer for a detailed analysis of the peculiarities of the biochemical composition and the water-salt exchange in the organism of a person who has been in conditions of weightlessness for a long time. The all-round study aimed at determining the reaction of the cardio-vascular system of cosmonauts to the imitation of hydrostatic pressure created in the vacuum costume "Chibis" will be carried out.

Under the program of geophysical experiments, the cosmonauts will carry out a series of observations and will shoot with portable cameras and spectrometres separate areas of the world ocean. It is also planned to perform experiments aimed at measuring the parametres of the atmosphere near the orbital complex.

According to telemetric data and reports of the crew, the on-board systems of the station function normally. The cosmonauts are in good health and are feeling well.

USSR NUCLEAR ENERGY PRODUCTION ENCOURAGED

LD130330 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- Atomic power stations account for about nine percent of electricity generated in the USSR. Journalists were told this by Chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilisation of Atomic Energy Andranik Petrosyants. About 40 million tonnes of organic fuel was saved in the USSR in 1983 alone due to nuclear power engineering.

As many as 13 atomic power stations with a total capacity of over 21 thousand mw operate in the USSR. Power-generating sets for approximately 6,000 mw are planned to be put into operation in 1984. Later the capacity of atomic power stations is planned to be annually increased by 10-11,000 mw.

Academician Petrosyants said that thermal neutron reactors, also called slow neutron reactors, will be installed at atomic power stations under construction in the USSR in the years ahead. Such reactors can process only Uranium-235 which is contained in the amount of 0.7 percent in natural uranium. In view of this fast breeder reactors is the main trend of the development of nuclear power engineering in the USSR.

There exist certain technical difficulties in the construction of industrial breeder reactors, Petrosyants said. But these difficulties can in principle be overcome. Three fast neutron reactors now operate in the USSR. They include the world's biggest breeder reactor with a capacity of 600 mw installed at the Beloyarsk atomic power station in the Urals. Work is under way to create new breeder reactors with a capacity of 800 mw and 1,600 mw.

Answering the question about the safety of atomic power stations, Academician Petrosyants stressed that not a single project, not a single technical facility in the world was ever built with such a large safety margin as nuclear reactors.

Petrosyants holds that a major accident at a nuclear power plant is thousands of times less likely then a strong earthquake or a burst of a major dam. In the academician's opinion, the concern about the increase of the radiation level due to the operation of nuclear reactors is groundless. A man living close to an atomic power station will get in a year approximately the same additional irradiation dose as a TV-viewer who spends half an hour watching colour television every day. The 30-year experience of the development of nuclear power engineering proves that a controlled and peaceful use of atomic energy is quite safe, the academician stressed.

CHERNYKH REPORTS FLOOD DAMAGE TO GAS PIPELINE

PM131430 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 9 September frontpages an 850-word dispatch by Ye. Chernykh, datelined Tomsk, under the headline "How the Pipeline Was Saved."

The item subhead reads "The Gas Pipeline Did Not Stop Functioning for a Single Moment Under Pressure From the Elements: The People Proved To Be Stronger," and Chernykh goes on to describe the three-meter rise in the level of the Ob River, the highest on record since 1895.

He says: "The river struck the high bank with all its might near the rayon center of Melnikovo" and the 90-meter long gully exposed the local section of the Nizhnevartovsk-Tomsk-Kuzbass gas pipeline and "the pipes, more than one meter in diameter, were suspended in the air and started swinging from left to right."

The author goes on: "The steel artery could have collapsed at any moment. In order to prevent such occurrences, it is usual to run a parallel pipeline along the river bed when crossing large rivers. A second siphon [dyuker] was installed there, too. But the spare line was not yet completed."

He then describes at some length the efforts made by the various ministries and departments involved in the repair work, praises the efforts by officials and Komsomol team members, and gives brief details of the work that was carried out: "3,000 metric tons of substandard ferroconcrete," cement, gravel, and sand were used to shore up the pipeline and build a 500-meter sand belt to secure and cover the pipeline, while urgent work was in progress to complete the reserve line.

Chernykh then concludes: "The reserve line was connected to the main line in early September. The blue fuel started crossing the Ob along two siphons at once. The emergency situation was avoided."

BRIEFS

GORKIY AST PROGRESS — Construction is in the final stage of the Soviet Union's first atomic electric station supplying heat (AST) on the outskirts of Gorkiy. The station's two sets have a capacity of a million kW, sufficient to supply hot water to an area with a population of 300,000. Gorkiy AST is to go into operation in the present 5-year plan period. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Sep 84 LD]

MILITARY REPORT AND ELECTION CAMPAIGN FORTHCOMING

PM131402 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Reports and Elections in Party Organizations"]

[Text] Report and election meetings are to be held in accordance with party rules and the instruction to CPSU organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy and in connection with the expiry of terms of office in party organizations of units, ships, and military training establishments and institutions. They will be held at a crucial stage of the party's work to complete the 11th 5-Year Plan and prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress. It is also the completion period of the training year, the crucial test of combat maturity for Army and Navy Communists and all personnel.

Report and election meetings in party groups and party organizations possessing the same rights as shop organizations and in primary party organizations will be held October-November, whilst in military training establishments they will begin in September. Party committees which are elected for 2-3 years will not be reelected during the current campaign.

Report and election meetings will focus their attention on questions of the work of party organizations to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums. It is important to analyze how party orgnaizations, guided by the conclusions and recommendations of the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, have influenced the fulfillment of plans of combat and political training and the strengthening of military discipline, what measures have been laid down, and how the work is being conducted to mobilize Communists and all personnel to fittingly greet the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 27th CPSU Congress.

"For us Communists," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed, "the preparation for the congress is a period of interpretation and summarization of what has been achieved, a period of active consolidation of everything positive which we have attained. It is also a time for deriving lessons from errors committed, for analyzing shortcomings self-critically, and for determining ways to overcome them, and chiefly ways to resolve large new tasks." These tenets are the key guideline for preparing for and conducting report and election party meetings in the Army and Navy.

The meeting must profoundly and comprehensively analyze the work of party committees and party bureaus to resolve the tasks set for the 1984 training year in the sphere of increasing political vigilance, combat readiness, and the quality of combat training in conditions of an international situation that has been sharply aggravated through the fault of imperialism's aggressive forces. In the period under review, the experience of party work in combat duty, field assignments and exercises, flights, and naval operations has been enriched. This experience must be made public knowledge, and methods of propagandizing and widely disseminating it must be discussed. At the same time, organizational and political potential for increasing party influence on combat training, particularly on commander training of officer cadres and taking heightened demands into account, is not being utilized everywhere. Principled discussion must be held as to why certain units, ships, and subunits are slow in overcoming formalism in the organization of socialist competition, and why individual Communists are not fulfilling the socialist pledges they have adopted. It is also important to assess how consistently and purposefully a party organization has taken care to ensure the exemplary and effective personal contribution of every Communist to strengthening discipline and rallying military collectives.

Party organizations were set big tasks by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. How is the implementation of these tasks proceeding? How are Communists participating in mass political work and the individual education of servicemen? What must be done to increase the effectiveness of ideological activity still more and strengthen its links with the combat training and life of the troops? What are the ways to activate counterpropaganda? These and other questions must be comprehenisvely covered during the reports and elections.

Party organizational work and the style, forms, and methods of activity of party committees, party bureaus, and secretaries in implementing party resolutions, political organs' instructions, and the decisions of their party organization meetings must be attentively analyzed. There must be a specific investigation of how the party organization fulfills the role of the political nucleus of the military collective and center of daily ideological and educational activity and how it displays initiative and principledness in resolving key questions of combat readiness.

In light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" and the materials of the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, the party committees and bureaus must discuss with particular attention the state of this work and the measures aimed at implementing the tasks advanced. They must also examine how substantively party leadership of trade union organizations and people's control organs is being implemented.

Principled criticism and self-criticism and profound and businesslike analysis of party work is the key to boosting it anew. It is not sufficient to cite shortcomings in any particular sector at a meeting. It is important to say what their cause is, who is not working to full capacity, and who is guilty of negligence or irresponsibility. Communists who, in combat training, tolerate oversimplification and indulgence or who violate discipline or the norms of communist ethics must be criticized substantively.

An important part of a report and election meeting is the formation of the election aktiv. Communists must approach this with special responsibility. The effectiveness of party work will be largely determined by how authoritative and principled are the people elected to be leaders of party organizations and party groups.

Army and Navy political organs are called on to ensure efficient leadership in preparing for and conducting report and election meetings, to see to the creation at these of an atmosphere of party democracy and principledness, and to organize day-to-day generalization and implementation of Communists' criticisms and proposals. Taking account of the nature of the current reports and elections, political organs and party committees, elected for 2-3 years, must inform Communists during the meetings of their work to fulfill the decisions of party conferences and of preceding report and election party meetings.

The efficient organization of meetings, a high degree of activeness at them on the part of Communists, a principled analysis of what has been done, and a businesslike approach to determining future prospects will help complete the training year successfully in units and on ships and increase party influence on resolving tasks to build up the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential.

PERSONNEL TRAINING DISCUSSED AT DEFENSE MINISTRY

PM141448 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 84 Second Edition p 2

[Major M. Zemskov report: "To Improve Work With Cadres"]

[Text] A scientific and practical conference at the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate has discussed problems of training military personnel and ways to improve its efficiency and quality.

The conference was opened by Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for personnel. In his speech he noted the need to further improve work with officers, ensigns, and warrant officers and improve the activity of personnel organs. Special attention was devoted to work with young officers, the creation of a reliable reserve of personnel, and the selection of candidates for admission to military educational institutions.

The report by Colonel General B. Goncharov and the speeches by Lieutenant General V. Bryukhov, Lieutenant General A. Mironov, Rear Admiral O. Volgin, Major General A. Tsygankov, Colonel I. Streltsov, Colonel B. Denisenko, and others focused attention on the chief problems of training, educating, and placing military personnel.

The conference was attended by personnel organ workers of the branches of the Armed Forces and categories of troops, of the main and central directorates of the USSR Defense Ministry, military establishments, and higher military educational institutions.

N. Grebenkin, senior official of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the conference.

TV SHOWS AIR DEFENSE RADIO ENGINEERING SCHOOL

LD152148 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 15 September broadcasts a 20 minute Lithuanian documentary film "True to Their Oath." It portrays the daily life of students at the Vilnius Higher Military Command School of Air Defense Radio Engineering and the Daugavpils "Yan Fabritsius" Higher Aviation Engineering School.

The film opens with footage of a military parade and ceremony lighting an eternal flame at an unidentified location, followed by clips of service personnel at secondary schools telling pupils about service life. Prospective military school students are then shown being addressed by Artillery Major-General Vladislav (Smitskyavichyus), Lithuanian military commissar, on the role of the Soviet Armed Forces. Scenes are shown of student daily life at the Vilnius Higher Military Command School of Air Defense Radio Engineering. Over pictures showing students doing class work, the film commentary notes: "For the future commanders it is important to have a profound grasp of Marxist-Leninist thought. More than 80 disciplines are taught here. In addition to social sciences, there is radio electronics, military psychology, teacher training, and foreign languages." Further scenes show a parade-ground drill, physical exercises, reveille and morning ablutions, and an open day where secondary schoolchildren are shown around the school.

A squad of students and their commander are shown reporting for combat task duty. The camera then shows the interior of a control room where servicemen wearing headphones are apparently monitoring the work of field groups, a radar screen is being observed, and coordinates are being marked on large transparent screens.

A video interview with a teacher at the school recalling the heroism of the school's graduates during the war is followed by clips of a war memorial ceremony and a local war museum.

The camera then shows an airborne assault landing subunit going through a parachute packing drill, parachute training exercises and field training under dire conditions, with a brief clip of airborne combat vehicles (boyevaya mashina desantnika) shown in single file.

Following scenes show a visit to a local school by students from the Daugavpils "Yan Fabritsius" Higher Aviation Engineering School, submachine gun target practice at an unidentified base, aircraft engineering trainees at work, and a video interview with the parents of one trainee. The closing scenes show a graduation ceremony at the Vilnius Command School.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON IMPORTANCE OF OFFICER HONOR

PM171235 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 26 August in its Second Edition front-pages a 1,400-word editorial entitled "Officer's Honor" which asserts that, as the "backbone" of the Army and Navy, the Soviet officer's honor lies in his "moral responsibility for the defense of the fatherland," going on to emphasize the importance of the officer's personal example as a model of "morality, moral purity, organization, and general culture." Having cited examples of the manifestation of the officer's sense of honor in daily garrison life, the editorial concludes:

"Today the danger of war has increased many times over. The most shameless militarist forces have gained the upper hand in the United States and other NATO countries. The gamble is on accelerated preparation for nuclear war. The Armed Forces of the United States and the other NATO countries are carrying out various troop exercises almost continuously. Plans for preparing to unleash and wage war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are being checked and refined.

"Under these complex and perturbing conditions, when the smell of gunpowder is becoming stronger and stronger near our sacred borders, there is not and cannot be any higher honor for a Soviet officer than being on guard, strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces' readiness to deliver a crushing rebuff to any aggressor who considers encroaching on the freedom of our motherland and on the Soviet people's peaceful labor. It is from these positions, on this level of understanding of an officer's honor, that all educational work should proceed in party and Komsomol organizations and cadet and officer collectives. The role of the commander, political worker, party organization, and every Communist is great here. Graphic examples are needed for purposeful educational work so that they can be emulated. Words exhort, example leads.

"The 40th anniversary of the great victory of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces over the German fascist invaders is approaching. Our officer corps was tempered in the fighting and battles against the motherland's enemy. On the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War our officer corps covered itself in unprecedented glory. The names of the officers of the Brest fortress and the Kursk battle, the officers who led the soldiers to storm the fascist lair, have gone down forever in the lists of the heroes for whom nothing was dearer than the socialist fatherland's freedom and independence. They are an inexhaustible source for inspired service to the motherland, for the young officers' education. Look more closely, comrade officer, into the faces of the war heroes and turn your soul and memory to their great deeds, and strength and inspiration will come to you, as will the inclination to overcome what only yesterday seemed impossible in your martial labor.

"The officers of our Armed Forces have lofty thoughts. Their deeds are glorious. The fatherland may rest assured that the officer corps, like all our servicemen, is worthily fulfilling its patriotic and international duty and is already ready to perform exploits for the sake of communism."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA PROFILES AIR DEFENSE OFFICER

PM171426 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 11 September in its Second Edition carries on page 2 a 2,400-word feature by special correspondent Colonel V. Filatov under the rubric "Political Workers: Duty and Personality" and the heading "People and the Sky," concerning the work of Colonel Vladimir Vasilyevich Timoshenko, chief of the political department of an unnamed air defense formation. Filatov writes that Timoshenko "constantly lives, so to speak, against this background: RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft often appear in airspace near the motherland's borders....

"An intelligence officer is an intelligence officer; he has his assignment, he has trained for it and calculated every move, and success is linked, as a rule, with secrecy and surprise -- that is what air defense servicemen must instantly recognize and forestall. People are responsible for clear skies over their native land. It is an enormous responsibility, so every man must be trained and educated, and the highest standards of reliability demanded of him."

The remainder of the article deals with Timoshenko's daily routine and gives some details of his career to date.

P. KUTAKHOV OFFERS THANKS FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

PM131406 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 84 Second Edition p 6

[Text] To the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial office.

Through KRASNAYA ZVEZDA I beg to express my cordial appreciation and gratitude to party and soviet organs, public organizations, labor and military collectives, war veterans, and combat friends and comrades for the warm congratulations and good wishes on my 70th birthday and my receipt of the Order of Lenin and the second Gold Star Medal.

Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Chief Marshal of Aviation P. Kutakhov.